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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

German Colonies Again

Court Line-up Clarifying

Strike Wave Not Vicious

¶ **One year ago,** minus one week, Reichsführer Adolf Hitler stated—the day marked the reoccupation of the Rhineland—that the Reich was prepared to enter the League of Nations "in expectation that in due course, by amicable negotiations, the question of colonial equality . . . shall be cleared up." This week Germany declines an invitation to become a member of the League's Committee on Raw Material Supplies, giving as grounds for this decision that Germany had little expectation of obtaining a practical solution of its raw materials problem through this agency.

¶ **The inference** to be drawn from this seeming inconsistency is that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Reich Minister of Economics, was voicing definite German aims when, in reply to the recommendation of the then British Foreign Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare, last autumn—that the economic committee study the problem of access to raw materials—he said: "Germany must produce her raw materials on territory under her own management." In short, Germany is at present not interested in any raw material arrangement short of colonial restoration, and aims of the economic committee do not seem in this direction.

¶ **Broadly speaking,** the mandating of German colonies was largely a retaliatory measure consummated in war's aftermath, which has, in German eyes at least, operated against the stabilizing of world trade. Besides its economic disadvantage to the Reich, it is one of those things which keeps alive a national sense of injury and irritation.

¶ **In rearming herself** and asserting full sovereignty over her territory, in defiance of the Treaty of Versailles, the Reich feels it has regained pre-war equality with the other great powers. Only the lack of colonies differentiates her from them. Of the three main "have-not" nations Germany alone remains without external possessions. Japan now dominates Manchuria and North China. Italy holds Ethiopia. Germany, in lusty Teutonic fashion, nurtures the ambition once more to trundle her colonial children. The desire is not unnatural.

¶ **Opposition to President Roosevelt's** court realignment proposal seems to grow in ratio to support thereof. As the question becomes pretty thoroughly thrashed out in the newspapers public opinion takes a better informed attitude. Broadly speaking, it may be said that today those who support the President's plan do so on the assumption that the results of the last election constitute a mandate giving the President virtual carte blanche to pursue New Deal policies even into the Supreme Court. Those opposed largely contend that the method proposed violates democratic traditions, the spirit of the Constitution, and might establish a dangerous precedent by "packing" the court.

¶ **Today in Washington** advocates on both sides are busy attempting to gain pledges of support. Democratic opponents believe that they will be able to stop the legislation. But whatever stopping is done will have to be in the Senate, for the House is overpoweringly favorable to the proposal. However, with the opportunity to make itself heard which the public has had, and still has, the voice of the people may well determine the voice of the Constitution.

¶ **The temptation** is to forget that hundreds of thousands of contented workers are sticking to their jobs, and thousands of conscientious employers are sticking to theirs in a co-operative effort toward prosperity, when headlines indicate that a strike wave has spread over the United States. As a matter of fact, out of the 50-odd firms now held up by strikes, only something like 27,000 workers are involved—a small percentage, compared to the total ringing in at factory gates.

¶ **However, returning prosperity** is certainly bringing its traditional concomitant of labor demands, and, along the upgrade out of the economic valley, workers are apparently determined that instead of being the last to share in better business, as the traditional custom has been, they propose to be first. So new strikes are called and old ones settled almost hourly.

¶ **The strike phenomena,** serious as they are and short-sighted as they may be in many instances, have a sunny side. The unusual lack of physical clashes indicates a new technique which represents a new tendency on the part of labor to obtain bargaining privileges without the crack of brickbats. Without for a moment defending lawlessness of the sit-down method, it nevertheless may be assumed that labor, as well as industry, is awake to the need for higher ethics. With both sides looking up, expectation is not groundless that both may move up.

Borah Makes Court Offer; Court Compromise Looms As Protestants Gain Power

President Confers With Legal Advisers on Course to Take

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—With the opposition to President Roosevelt's Supreme Court plan gradually gaining numerical strength in the Senate—although it is by no means a majority—discussion of some possible compromise arose today.

The Chief Executive himself lunched with two of his ablest and most ingenious legal advisers, Stanley F. Reed, solicitor-general, and Robert H. Jackson, assistant attorney-general. The discussion, announced to concern the Supreme Court proposal, seemed very likely to have turned on the possibility of compromise. There is a wide feeling here that the numerical strength of the Senate opposition is already sufficient to block action indefinitely.

The President also pressed ahead today with the most persistent series of interviews recorded between an American executive and members of Congress. He saw three senators and nine members of the House, to discuss his court plans. The three Senators have all been understood to favor the project. Their names are included in some of the published lists as being for the proposal.

Yet Senator James H. Hughes, (D) of Delaware, when he left the White House gave out a guarded statement indicating that he, like many other members of the Upper House, has burned no bridges behind him. Senator Hughes said:

"I am inclined to go along with the President as a rule because I am interested in his program. I have not, however, made any announcement (on the court plan) and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Proposes Constitutional Amendment Easing 'Due Process' Clause

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Striking at the basis of the more severely criticized recent decisions of the Supreme Court, Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho today proposed a constitutional amendment preventing the Supreme Court from invalidating state laws on the question of their reasonableness under the "due process" clause of the Constitution.

Senator Borah presented a new draft repealing the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, in which the "due process" clause appears, defining the meaning of that phrase, which has come to be the chief legal obstacle to various forms of social legislation. The Borah draft reads: "Due process of law as herein used shall have reference only to the procedure of executive, administrative, or judicial bodies charged with the execution and enforcement of the law."

To this, Senator Borah would add the following protection: "No state shall make or enforce any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the state or the government for a redress of grievances."

The Fourteenth Amendment now provides that no State shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." Into this form of words, the Supreme court has read down through the years a requirement of judicial review of the reasonableness of statutes and a guarantee of "freedom of contract" which Professor Corwin describes as "the freedom of employers to use their economic advantage to drive hard bargains with those seeking employment."

New York Group Of Lawyers Bars Court Changes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—The Association of the Bar of the City of New York today, by a vote of 517 to 88, went on record against President Roosevelt's proposal to enlarge the Supreme Court, declaring it to be "intrinsically indefensible," since "such powers as the President demands of Congress, once exercised with whatever motives, will create for all time a precedent for the abuse of similar powers by one who may hereafter make and enforce the same demands."

A minority report declared that judicial supremacy is not in harmony with the original constitutional plan, and represents "a far more real and present danger than any to which the opponents of the President's proposal direct attention."

The reason for the proposal, according to the majority report of the association's committee on federal legislation, which premised the vote, was "to be found in the President's desire to put into effect without constitutional amendment legislation of the character heretofore held invalid."

Protest to Be Active

Its resolution of opposition was adopted over differing views among the members regarding recent decisions by the high court on constitutional questions involving the scope of the federal and state power in social and economic legislation. The bill, the resolution declares, "would, if enacted, make the court suspect of subservience and the Executive of domination. It is unsound in principle and dangerous as a precedent, and violates the historic American principle of the independence of the judiciary."

Included in the terms of the action was the instruction to Clarence J. Shearn, president of the association, to appoint a special committee "to oppose the enactment of such legislation and to present this expression of the opinion and judgment of the association to the Congress and to the public."

"Whether the Executive, exercising a controlling influence over the Congress, may by such means impair the independence of the judiciary without doing violence to the Constitution is beside the point," the report of the committee declared. "No President may do so without violating a principle of American government more fundamental than the Constitution itself. A people cannot remain free if their courts of justice are subservient to the Executive."

The Opposite View

The minority headed by Simon H Ryfkind, a partner in the law firm of Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, presented the argument, overwhelmingly rejected, that the "main issue" was the impasse that resulted from a Supreme Court lagging abnormally behind the sentiment and needs of the country Mr. Ryfkind was the sole one on the 15-member committee to take this stand, and his report won only a handful of supporters, including Morris L. Ernst, lawyer and well-known espouser of liberal causes.

The President's proposal, it declared, fulfilled the purpose of the Constitution-makers to vest in Con-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Neutrality Bill Is Before House; Debate Due Soon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—The House Foreign Affairs Committee gave formal approval today to the McReynolds permanent neutrality bill. The vote was 15 to 3.

Representative Sam B. McReynolds (D) of Tennessee, chairman of the committee, said he hoped to bring the bill up for House debate next week.

Designed to replace the temporary neutrality law expiring May 1, the measure would:

Continue provisions for mandatory embargoes on exportation of arms, munitions and implements of war to belligerents and for bans on extending loans or credit to warring countries.

Give the President broad discretion to restrict shipments to fighting nations of materials that could be converted to war uses.

Bring under the American neutrality policy, civil wars which threaten to embroil other nations.

The McReynolds bill differs from the Pittman measure approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee chiefly in its more flexible treatment of the question of barring shipments of war materials.

Details on Neutrality Status: Page 2.

Power Control By Hydro Board Planned in Quebec

QUEBEC, Feb. 25 (CP)—Establishment of a Hydro-Electric Power Commission for the Province of Quebec was forecast in the speech from the throne, read at the opening of the second session of Quebec's 20th Legislature, yesterday.

The Government, said the speech read by Lieut.-Gov. E. L. Patenaude, will ask the Legislature "to create an organization with the power to install certain electric plants, which shall remain the property of the province, and the exploitation of which, independent of the electricity companies and of political patronage, shall be effective in the general interest of the public."

Announcement of the intention to create the commission came the day after the resignation from the Cabinet of Oscar Drouin, Minister of Lands and Forests, who advised Premier Maurice Duplessis that he would abnadon his post because the Government had declined to set up an electric commission similar to that of Ontario.

The House adjourned shortly after the opening ceremony, and starts the debate on the reply to the speech from the throne today, when Premier Duplessis gives details of the legislation outlined in the throne speech.

In addition to creation of a Hydro Commission, the speech indicated that municipalities will be granted the right to municipalize electric services.

Union to Meet With Chrysler On Bargaining

Conference With U. A. W. A. Is Arranged for Next Wednesday

G. M. Gains Made

DETROIT, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Chrysler Corporation prepared today to confer on collective bargaining with the United Automobile Workers of America next Wednesday, as union conferees negotiating strike issues with General Motors reached tentative agreements on three more of their demands.

Chrysler, with four divisions—Plymouth, Dodge, DeSoto and Chrysler—employing 77,000 persons in nine cities, is the second major automobile producer to deal with the union.

A tentative agreement to begin conferences next Wednesday was reached in a telephone conversation between Richard T. Frankensteen, U. A. W. A. organizational director, and Herman L. Weckler, vice-president and general manager of DeSoto Motor Corporation, yesterday.

Mr. Weckler was one of two Chrysler executives named by Walter P. Chrysler, chairman of the board, at New York, to "speak for" the corporation. Mr. Frankensteen had telegraphed the union's request for a conference to Mr. Chrysler himself.

Union Demands

Homer Martin, union president, who has described relations with Chrysler as "satisfactory," said recently the U. A. W. A. will request recognition as sole bargaining agency for Chrysler employees. It claims a majority of Chrysler workers are included in its membership, which Mr. Martin says exceeds 200,000.

Details of tentative agreements reached by union and General Motors negotiators on seniority, methods of pay, and speed of production were withheld.

C. E. Wilson, vice-president heading the corporation conferees, said only three pointe remained for discussion—specific cases of alleged discrimination against union workers, the union demand for a 30-hour work week instead of the present 40-hour schedule, and the question of minimum wages.

Subject to Revision

It was learned authoritatively that all agreements reached in the conferences are subject to revision later before a final settlement of the differences remaining from the recent General Motors strikes is announced.

This source indicated that piecework systems of pay will not be definitely abolished, but that it was agreed that some existing abuses in the system can be eliminated by hourly wage rates. It was said the conferences reached a rule by which shop committees could confer with the plant management on grievances relating to speed of production.

Before yesterday's sessions at the General Motor offices here, the only point agreed upon was the establishment of machinery to handle grievances of union members.

Other labor developments: Page 4

Natives in French Indo-China Seek New Deal From Paris

By William Henry Chamberlin

Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAIGON, French Indo-China—My arrival in this capital of France's largest Asiatic possession happened to coincide with that of a distinguished official visitor from France, Justin Godard, a former Cabinet Minister and now a special delegate of the Popular Front Government for the purpose of investigating labor and social conditions in French Indo-China. There was the customary official reception for M. Godard as he disembarked, with officials in uniforms and white gloves, and a band playing the "Marseillaise."

But there was also something more. Behind the ranks of the French reception committee a crowd of Annamite natives had gathered. Their shouts for the Popular Front, for the formation of trade unions and other perhaps more radical slogans grated on the ears of the ever vigilant police; there was a scuffle, followed by several arrests.

This episode, small in itself, reflects the state of social unrest that has become manifest in French Indo-China ever since the inauguration of a left wing government in France has aroused vague but strong hopes among the 23,000,000 natives of French Indo-China that a "new deal" for them is in prospect. This hope was especially aroused by the following passage in a speech which Marius Moutet, Minister of Colonies, delivered in June, 1936:

"The black peasants of the millet and peanut country, the yellow men of the rice fields, we place all of them on the same level of moral equality, social justice and brotherhood with the workers and farmers of France."

Political Agitation Revived

This promise acted as an exhilarating stimulant for the native peoples of French Indo-China, who had remained passive, if not contented, after the former Governor General Rene Robin's stern suppression of the riots and disorders which broke out in various parts of the country in 1930 and 1931. The disorders were attributed by the authorities to Communist instigation; and a mass trial of 119 alleged participants in Saigon in 1933 ended in the passing of eight capital sentences and many sentences of imprisonment and deportation.

A wave of strikes, affecting coal mines, rubber plantations, bus companies and various other establishments, swept over French Indo-China during the summer and autumn of 1936. At the same time there was a distinct revival of political agitation.

The more extreme wing of the nationalists published a manifesto demanding, among other things, a general amnesty, the opening of the highest positions to Annamites, compulsory lay instruction in the Annamite language (under the present system much of the very limited elementary instruction is provided in temple schools), suppression of government monopolies in tobacco, salt and fish sauce, "the recall of lying officials."

Native Gathering Banned

A call was issued for a large native gathering in Saigon in September; this, however, was forbidden by the Governor on the ground that peace and order would be endangered. In Indo-China, as in France itself, there was a noteworthy absence of bloodshed and

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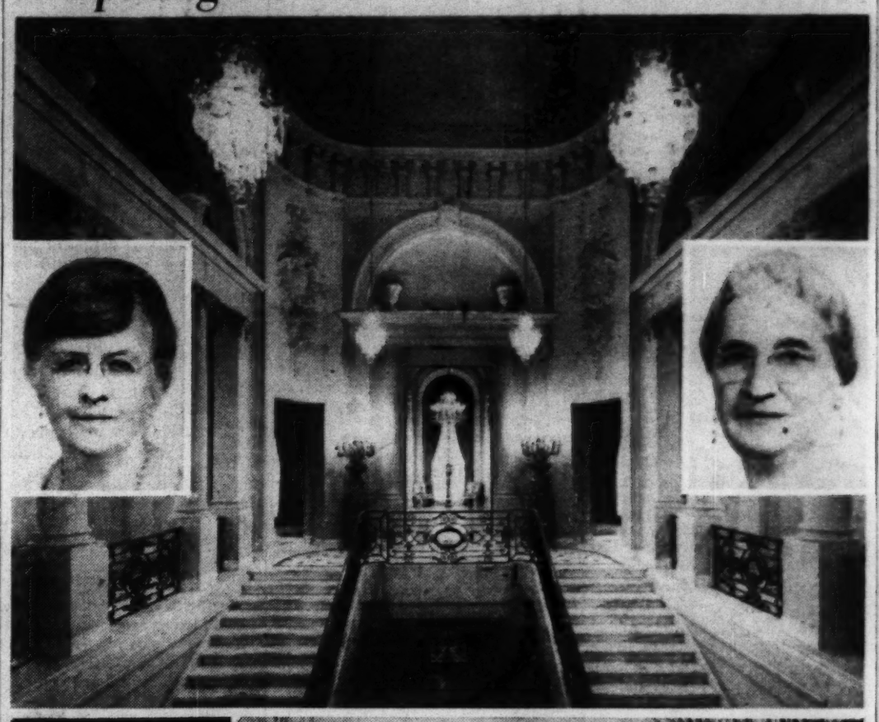
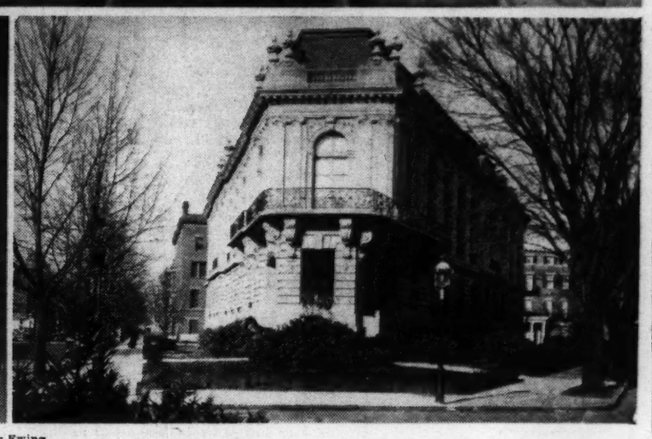
Opening New Era for the Eastern Star





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International Temple at Washington, D. C.

Upper—Top of Stairway With Insets of Mrs. Minnie Evans Keyes (Left), Right Worthy Grand Secretary, and Mrs. Frances Haun, Most Worthy Grand Matron. Lower—William A. Duvall, Most Worthy Grand Patron, and the New Temple, Formerly Belmont House

Wallace Urges Year's Test Of Crop Insurance on Wheat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Citing violent fluctuations in size and price of American staple crops, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, advocated before a Senate committee today his farm insurance plan on an experimental basis for one year, and dealing initially with the single crop of wheat.

Mr. Wallace repeatedly urged caution in the application of the far-reaching insurance proposal and warned enthusiastic senators from farm states who were present that it would be better to go slowly and put the Administration's program on a sound basis. He expressed tempered enthusiasm for the program which he has long advocated but emphasized that too much must not be expected from it. Above all, he insisted, it must be kept on a businesslike insurance basis.

With the wide variations of climate in the American Middle West, he pointed out, the uncertainties of crop years must always be extreme. Extreme fluctuations in price result under such circumstances unless controlled, he said, ranging from a wheat price of 40 cents a bushel to $1.60; in one case causing hardship to farmers, in the other to consumers. He argued that it is an obvious step for the Government to engage in activities to promote greater stability.

Sees Many Benefit

"Crop insurance is perhaps not a very great, but in the long run a very significant, part of what may be done," he said. He added that the proposed bill would result in accumulations in good years without a bearish result on price.

"Isn't this a step toward putting agriculture on a business basis?" asked Lynn J. Frazier (R) of North Dakota, who strongly favors the plan.

Agreeing with Mr. Frazier, Mr. Wallace added that progress should be made slowly "in order to gain experience. We don't want to bring discredit upon the plan."

Argument developed whether the plan should be limited solely to wheat in the first year as proposed

(Continued on Page 15, Column 2)

Hungarian Sit-Down Strike Closes Mine; Social Unrest Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Feb. 25—The feeling of social unrest which permeates Hungary is finding vent in support of a sit-down miners' strike which began far underground yesterday in Sünskirchen.

Groups of sympathizers, among whom were a number of women, had been trying to carry out protest demonstrations and had been fired upon by the police with the result that a number of demonstrators were fatally injured and others seriously wounded.

Meanwhile, students in the same town have staged attacks on Jews. Anti-Jewish propaganda is being intensified throughout Hungary as it is in Roumania and Austria, and on a number of occasions recently Jews have been roughly handled.

The Sünskirchen miners' strike is a relatively small affair, in which only some 250 men are involved. The strikers severed telephone wires, blocked an elevator shaft and cut themselves off from communication with the mine manager. As a result of their action water is slowly flooding the mine and the men have already been forced to move to a higher level.

The strike is regarded as symptomatic of the deep-seated dissatisfaction with living conditions existing in most parts of Hungary.

Its International Temple Dedicated By Eastern Star

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—One of the capital's most palatial mansions was dedicated last night as the new international headquarters of the Order of the Eastern Star.

Presentation of the building, bought with contributions from chapters all over the world, was made by William A. Duvall, Most Worthy Grand Patron, during a religious and symbolic ceremony held in the grand ballroom, scene of many a distinguished gathering in the days when the mansion was the residence of Perry Belmont. It was accepted for the Order by Mrs. Frances Haun, Most Worthy Grand Matron.

The new temple was designed by Sanson, a famous French architect, as the private home of Mr. Belmont, the grandson of Commodore Matthew Perry who brought about the signing of the first commercial treaty with Japan. It is especially noted for its fine vistas, down circular staircases and through marble arches, reflected again and again in the mirrored doors.

The Eastern Star purchased the home from Mr. Belmont a year and a half ago at an unpublished cost. Since then its exterior has been cleaned, its silk wall coverings dry cleaned, its carved woodwork thoroughly washed and waxed, and its many cut-glass chandeliers polished and rewired.

Many Official Events

Before and during the World War, the house was the scene of important official entertainments for foreign and American guests. Its most distinguished visitor was the present Duke of Windsor who made his headquarters there when he came to Washington in 1919 as the Prince of Wales to return the visit President Wilson had made to Buckingham Palace. In the grand ballroom he bestowed British or-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Farm Experts Hear Dust Bowl Spreads

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Feb. 25 (AP)—Agriculturists marshaled here for a war against crop-killing wind erosion, were told the "dust bowl" is spreading swiftly across the Southwest, creeping eastward in Oklahoma at the rate of 30 miles a year. Conferences were prepared to ask the Federal Government for aid because "the dust problem is too big for any one state to handle."

At Manhattan, Kansas, Harry Umberger, Kansas State College extension director, termed "absurd" any intimation that dust had destroyed the Southwest's wheat-producing area.

"To say that dust storms and wind erosion have destroyed the Southwest as a wheat-producing area is as absurd as to say that the recent flood has destroyed the Ohio Valley corn-producing area."

Test by Flood Proves Army's Levee System

Incomplete Chain Stands Severe Strain on Lower Mississippi

Pays for Itself

Lessons Learned Form Basis of Recommendations for Completing Project

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Mississippi flood waters are now passing out to sea in victorious contrast with the destruction of the 1927 floods, and United States Army engineers here are highly gratified with the success of their yet-unfinished control system.

They estimate that the levees and floodways built in answer to the 1927 disaster more than paid for themselves by the protection afforded in this single flood.

Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, chief of engineers, and Brig. Gen. George B. Pillsbury, assistant chief, just back from a visit to the new Bonnet Carre Spillway, now diverting surplus water around the city of New Orleans into Lake Pontchartrain, pronounce its performance entirely satisfactory.

The recently-completed New Madrid Floodway kept the water from topping the levees at Cairo, Ill., by allowing the river to broaden out over evacuated lowlands.

Army engineers have been saying for some time that they would like to see a test of the elaborate protection system they have been building since 1928, but "We didn't want a test like this!" one of them declared today, after his office had gone off its 24-hour-a-day emergency schedule.

Was a Severe Strain

In retrospect, he reviewed the situation. The record-breaking floods, he said, "provided a very severe strain for a partially-completed system."

Near Cairo, Ill., at the confluence of the Ohio and the Mississippi, the protective facilities were just about equal to the situation. Further down the river, the emergency was less crucial than it might have been because the Arkansas River was not flooded.

The foresight and persistence of one man, Maj. Gen. Edgar Jadwin, former chief of army engineers, are being given much credit for the fact that there were adequate control facilities in existence to pass off this year's record flood. It was under his direction that Congress in 1928 adopted the comprehensive control plan using floodways in addition to higher levees.

This so-called Jadwin plan was modified in some respects at the last session of Congress, but in general it is still the guiding rule for all army flood-control construction along the Mississippi. The plan is now nearing completion, at a cost of over $300,000,000.

During the recent crisis, the Flood Control Committee of the House called on army engineers to submit a list of projects needed to complete a safe flood-control system for the Mississippi and its tributaries. The engineers corps has had plans for most of these projects in its portfolio for some time awaiting congressional appropriations before work can be started.

List of Recommendations

The first of a series of recommendations are expected to go to Congress in about two weeks.

They are expected to include:

1. Raising of the levees around Cairo two or three feet to provide a wider margin of safety against the maximum probable flood.

2. Continuation on the Mississippi itself, of flood control projects in the 1936 act, including completion of the Morganza, Atchafalaya and Eudora floodways to relieve the river of waters in excess of its safe discharge capacity, as well as the construction of levees and emergency reservoirs at strategic points.

3. A study of the feasibility of multiple-use reservoirs in important tributaries such as has been already undertaken on the Ohio in the Miami drainage area and in the Muskingum basin. A comprehensive plan for the Ohio developed by the engineers corps includes some 89 reservoirs for flood control and power production. Many of the possible benefits could be obtained by building 39 of these reservoirs, about half of which have been judged to be economically justified at this time.

States of Ohio Valley Unite for Federal-Aid Plan to Control Waters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 25—Machinery for interstate and state-federal cooperation on long-range flood control in the Ohio river basin has begun to hum. Operators, however, pointing to the ponderousness of the new semi-official agency, comprising nine states and their individual legislatures, warn that immediate spectacular accomplishment need not be expected.

The idea grew out of the Council of State Governments here. It was crystallized at a meeting in Columbus, Ohio, where the Interstate Commission on the Ohio River Basin was formed. The next step was a meeting of the commission

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

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Liberal Educationists Plan Revolutionary School Change

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 25—A plan to alter the entire educational program of the United States and tie it into the general cultural, social and recreation activities of communities was launched here today at the opening of the annual convention of the Progressive Education Association.

The project calls for making local superintendents of schools educational directors for their localities with integration of libraries, recreation facilities, adult training, social agencies, health groups and cultural, art and music centers. All of these agencies would then be utilized to give the public "a better concept of democracy," according to Frederick L. Redefer, executive secretary of the association, who also stated that this presages endorsement by the organization of a federal department of welfare and education.

Preliminary steps are to be taken by setting up a network of community centers throughout the United States in charge of educators who will guide teachers in changing the present curriculum of the schools, in organizing discussion meetings and in putting on exhibits. The present headquarters in New York City will be supplemented by an office on the Pacific coast and others in Chicago and Columbus.

Purpose of the Changes

The curriculum changes are designed to bring children and adults into closer relationship, with living conditions, with social problems, and with the system of government. A broad science program would be established to replace the present divisions of biology, physiology, chemistry and physics, and civics and history would be combined. All of the studies would be designed to give students practical rather than academic information, to train them in living rather than in such subjects as are now required for college entrance.

An experiment is already under way in 30 secondary schools which have been released by 250 colleges from the ordinary preparation for entrance. The experiment is to last for eight years and has now reached its fifth year so that 1000 high-school students entered college this fall with the new training. They are being carefully watched and while definite conclusions are not forthcoming at the present time those in charge of the experiment state that the results have been "very encouraging."

Release from traditional teaching of subjects for the secondary schools, however, has not been found to be sufficient to insure the success of the experiment, and so committees are hard at work planning a new curriculum which will be tried out in the lower schools.

Will Hear Vote on Youth

The delegates will hear preliminary reports from the commission on human relations which has been working for a year and a half to learn more about the problems which puzzle adolescents and how the schools can go about bringing needed knowledge to students. Most of this knowledge has only been available when youth has gotten into scrapes and come in for corrective attention. So the members of the commission have gone to court, they have listened in the classrooms and they have consulted with representatives of social agencies to get the actual words of students.

They have discovered that boys and girls need most to have available information about how to get along with one another, how to meet the imposition of family restraint, how to make themselves more attractive and interesting, how to adjust their attitudes and how to establish right standards of behavior.

The findings are being published in book form. One deals with the family and is supplemented by two source books which will give additional material on economic effects upon family life. Another book will deal with the problems of "growing up," emotional and intelligence developments which would make relationships happier.

Why You Act as You Do

A book is in preparation to tell why people behave as they do, why some of them have "a chip on the shoulder," why they think themselves persecuted. Literature is being used as a source for character analysis and outlines will be sent to teachers who are at present in their classrooms explaining, condemning, or praising these folk of fiction and thereby setting up standards in the thinking of their students.

Nine or ten of these books will be in preliminary form for use in a selected number of schools next year. Comments of the teachers will be returned to the commission and the books will be re-edited in permanent form as texts.

Illustrating the typical confusion of youth statements which have been gathered for the books like these, how will the fact that Washington never told a lie help me when what I need to know is how he got to the place where he always told the truth, how can I act the way I feel when people laugh at me, why is it that my father is good to others but not to us, and how can I tell the truth to my mother when lies make her so much less apt to worry?

The association expects to have a big radio program next year and it is also planning a motion picture tie-up to dramatize relationship problems and make excerpts available for use in the schools.

Another commission which will be heard from this week is that of intercultural relations which is attempting to promote in the schools better understanding of the contributions of other cultural groups, how to break down intolerance for minorities, and how to bring about better racial relationships.

The commission has been carrying on experiments in more than 40 schools and has produced integrated and tested programs of intellectual and emotional education on a number of the national and racial groups in the United States. Courses on education in human relationship have been conducted at several colleges and a series of books is being published presenting facts about the contributions to American life and culture made by British, Hispanic, Italian, Jewish, Negro, Oriental, Scandinavian and Slavic groups.

Lesson sheets, home discussion outlines, plays and recommendations for assembly programs have been prepared, and there is in preparation a guidebook for teachers and leaders incorporating the theories and techniques used by the commission in schools and community activities for a scientific approach to inter-group problems.

This convention will mark more definitely than before the emergence of the Progressive Education Association from private school domination and its position in the general field of education. Started originally by a number of private schools which wanted to discuss experiments in education, the association has grown in five years from 5000 to 10,000 numbers, with more than 80 per cent of its membership drawn from public schools. This year it has conducted 17 conferences in different cities, with an estimated attendance of 28,000.

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Neutrality Status Simplified

The neutrality discussion has simplified down to two bills: The Pittman bill in the Senate, the McReynolds bill in the House. Each body is expected to pass its version, with the differences to be smoothed out in conference. The result is to be a "permanent" neutrality policy for the United States.

The bills identically provide:

A mandatory embargo on shipments of all arms, ammunition, and instruments of war to all belligerents, whenever the President finds that a state of war exists. . . .

A similar embargo to civil strife whenever the President finds that shipments would threaten or endanger the peace of the United States.

Power vested in the President not only to decide when such conditions exist, but to enumerate articles to be embargoed.

Permissive authority to the President to prohibit shipment on American vessels of any articles and materials whatever to belligerents.

Mandatory prohibition of loans or credits to belligerents, with power vested in the President to make exceptions of ordinary commercial credits.

Exemption of all embargoes against other American republics engaged in war against non-American states, providing they are not co-operating with a non-American state in such a war.

A national munitions control board to register arms exporters and issue licenses for every export.

Restrictions on the use of American ports by submarines or armed merchantmen.

The Pittman bill alone provides:

That all right, title, or interest in any articles whatever must have been transferred to foreign hands before they can be exported to belligerents after the President has declared a state of war to exist.

That upon the issuance of the President's proclamation, it shall be unlawful for any American citizen to travel on ships of belligerents.

That American merchantmen shall not be armed.

The McReynolds bill alone provides:

That the requirement that title shall pass to foreigners—as in the Pittman bill—shall be invoked only when the President so decides.

That American travel on belligerent ships shall also be prohibited only when the President so decides.

No provision about armed merchantmen.

In short, the sole major difference between the bills is that the Pittman bill requires—once the President has proclaimed war or civil strife to exist—that all exports from the United States must be with title already transferred to foreigners. The McReynolds bill allows the President to proclaim war to exist and thereby invoke the arms and credit embargoes, and other provisions, without also requiring title to pass on foreigners.

Put concretely, this means that under the McReynolds bill, traffic with belligerents in various materials—but not munitions—could proceed freely for cash, or under such normal commercial credits as the President should exempt. Under the Pittman bill, such traffic could proceed only if title to the goods had already passed. Under both bills, the materials could be kept off American ships only if the President so proclaimed.

Impartial View on Study Of Social Changes Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 25—The last word in the debate over the kind of democracy which should be taught in the class rooms, which has been continuing throughout the annual convention of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association fell to Orville C. Pratt, president of the association and superintendent of Spokane schools.

It is not the function of the schools either to hamper or enhance social change, Mr. Pratt told the delegates, declaring the public has heard much of academic freedom in recent years and much from those who hold that the teacher should deal only with innocuous, non-controversial topics. On the other side are those who maintain that the teacher should be free to reveal to his charges his own unique interpretation of life and its problems. Again, both extremes are wrong, he said.

Matters of controversy in community and nation are the growing points of social life. And to omit them from consideration in school would be to lose the very essence of current living, Mr. Pratt insisted. But the approach of such topics should not be in the spirit of a propagandist intent on securing converts. It should be in the spirit of research, impartially, without any injection of personal bias, prejudice or opinion. The teacher is a citizen and has exactly the same rights, no less and no more, as other citizens, he asserted. But no citizen, whether teacher or not, has any right to use the schools to spread his particular brand of propaganda.

Proper Method Defined

"The proper synthesis then, is by all means to deal with controversial issues in school, but to deal with them as a scientific investigator approaches a problem, with preconceived notions kept wholly in the background and with only one desire to arrive as nearly as may be at the whole truth," he said.

"If teachers adhered strictly to such scientific procedure, there would be no justification for objecting to discussing communism or anything else. To teach the whole truth about communism as it is in Russia, or elsewhere, is to condemn it as one sided, visionary and impractical as compared to our American ideals of the good life."

Children never will be brought back to a right philosophy of American living, declared Hendrick Van Loon, author and journalist of New York City, "until we remember that it is not what you give unto a person that makes him love you but what you ask him to give of himself."

"During the last three generations we have done nothing but give unto our children," Dr. Van Loon continued. "We gave them schools that were by far too good for them. We deprived them of all trouble and made learning as easy and pleasant and painless as going fishing. We promised a maximum of practical result for a minimum of effort. We told them that there were nice little jobs awaiting them just around the corner. Our grandfathers had had a hard time of it. In the kindness of our hearts we decided that our children would not suffer a similar fate.

"And so in the kindness of our hearts we made them miserably unhappy, for we made their lives too easy. Discipline was no longer necessary. We told ourselves that discipline smacked of the army and we were against militarism. Good manners were not necessary, for it took so endlessly long to learn them and learning things was unpleasant.

"And the children reacted as children have always reacted and always will when they are given something for nothing. They despised us for doing what we did. The weak ones thought it was grand and accepted eagerly And the brighter ones and the hardier ones looked across the ocean to some other mysterious land where you did not get things for nothing, where you had to go through all sorts of privations in order to get a mere subsistence, a mere crust of bread."

Crime and Punishment

Sanford Bates, executive director of the Boys' Clubs of America, New York City, stated that it is possible to overdo the notion of punishment for crime and that if punishment were swift and sure, the United States could do with much less of it. Prevention, he said, should proceed in two directions, reformation and re-establishment of the offender back into society and, what is more important, deterrents before crime is committed. Among the latter he mentioned slum clearance and recreation outlets for growing youth.

Want Rule Waived

John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, joined with former trustees of Teachers College, Columbia University, among 10,000 petitioners asking that the college make another exception to its 65-year retirement rule and continue the services of William H. Kilpatrick. A certificate guaranteeing that the number of signers had reached 10,000 persons in 39 states was presented to William F. Russell, dean of the college, at the Teachers College dinner here last evening by William Gellermann of Northwestern University, secretary of the committee of 50 leading educators sponsoring the petition. Additional signatures are coming in daily, said Mr. Gellermann.

The petition states that "similar requests for an extension of service were made in the cases of Professors Henry Johnson, Franklin Baker, Paul Monroe and others and have proved of great benefit to Teachers College."

Dean Russell, in receiving the petition, said that he welcomed the expression of loyalty to Dr. Kilpatrick and to the college, and would present the request to the trustees at the next meeting. He denied, however, that the retirement rule had been suspended in the past because of popular petition, and said that other considerations had governed such cases. He did not hold out any hope that an exception would be made for the friends of Dr. Kilpatrick.

Marjorie Shuler

Wage Increase Granted

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25 (AP) — Notice of a 10 per cent wage increase for 2000 employees was posted yesterday at the plant of Henry Disston & Sons, Inc. Earlier, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers asked the management for a 25 per cent increase.

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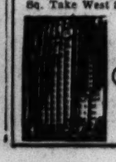

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New York WPA To Remove 3200; Cut Pay of 16,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Lieut. Col. Brehon Somervell, Works Progress Administrator here, today has instructions from Washington to reduce his employment rolls by 3200 persons. This reduction is expected also to be attended by salary cuts for 16,000 workers. Colonel Somervell said these reductions would cut $500,000 a month from the total relief expenditures in New York City.

Non-relief employees of federal art projects were expected to be hardest hit by the retrenchment order, since, officials said, the percentage of non-relief personnel in these activities was higher than in other branches of the Administration. This would include four fields of activity in which non-relief employees engaged in supervisory work were reported to have represented 25 per cent of the total force.

Colonel Somervell said the reductions were ordered from Washington to take effect not later than April 15, after which not more than 5 per cent of the employee personnel can come from non-relief sources and not more than 5 per cent can receive pay in excess of the security scale.

Since the security scale for New York City ranges from $60.50 a month for unskilled laborers to $103.40 a month for professional and technical workers, wage reductions under the new program may amount to as much as $100 a month, according to Colonel Somervell. The Administration already has a list of 2700 relief and non-relief employees whose positions are not essential to the service and whose pay is above the security scale, he said.

The retrenchment program was described by the relief administrator as calculated to make use of available funds for the alleviation of distress in the most efficient and practical manner. The savings in expenditures gained through weeding out of persons least entitled to assistance on a needs basis will be employed to relieve actual destitution, it was announced.

In stating their opposition to slashing of personnel, organized employees of the relief organizations laid plans for mass meetings and protests.

An emergency meeting of the Federation of WPA Supervisors was announced for tonight to take action in opposing the reductions, and the City Projects Council, affiliated with the Workers' Alliance, said it would call a similar convention. Officers of the latter organization complained that the Federal Government was cutting relief costs by transferring employees to classifications with low pay.

Dedication

(Continued from Page 1)

ders and honors on officers of the American army and navy.

Several other important foreign missions made their headquarters at the mansion, among them one from Japan in 1917 headed by Viscount Kikujiro Ishii and one from Great Britain headed by Sir Eric Geddes. In 1919 President Pessoa of Brazil occupied the house for a few days.

The job of furnishing the house in a manner fitting its grandiose style has been personally supervised by Mrs. Haun, who holds the highest office in the order.

Chapters in China, Hawaii, and the Philippines have sent gifts of their finest native materials. A pipe organ has been installed and was played by the city's foremost organists during the three-day open house held in connection with the dedication.

On the first floor are offices for the Right Worthy Grand Secretary, Mrs. Minnie Evans Keyes, and the Right Worthy Grand Treasurer, Mrs. Flora Campbell, as well as guest quarters for the Most Worthy Grand Matron and Most Worthy Grand Patron. The first floor also includes a "treasure room," containing souvenirs of the Prince of Wales' stay in the mansion and a priceless embroidered screen presented to Mr. Belmont by the Japanese Government in return for his hospitality to the Imperial Mission in 1917; and a small dining room whose ceiling has been decorated by Mrs. Eugenie Saugstad, of Alexandria, Va., with a symbolic oval painting representing the heroines of the order.

Grand Ballroom

On the second floor are the grand ballroom with its red brocaded walls and hand-carved oak woodwork; an equally lavish drawing room, and an Italian dining room whose ceiling was brought piece by piece from an Italian Castle and whose mantelpiece is said to be more than 800 years old. The former music room has been turned into a small chapel.

In the two wall cases, where Mrs. Belmont formerly displayed her famous collections of fans, the Eastern Star will post an honor roll of chapters which have contributed 100 per cent to the temple fund.

Fine Oriental and Aubusson carpets have been purchased to enhance the grandeur of the various rooms. The one in the chapel is more than 75 years old and the only one of its kind in the United States.

Fifteen rooms on the third floor formerly used as servants' quarters will probably be used as record or trophy rooms.

The order now has over 2,000,000 members with chapters in all the states, all Canadian provinces, Cuba, Alaska, the Canal Zone, Mexico, Puerto Rico, China, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands. Members came from long distances to attend the dedication.

Year's First Maple Syrup Is Marketed in Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 25 (AP)—The season's first maple syrup, from groves near Springville, appeared in the market here today.

Sap is running freely near Springville, Franklinville, Jamestown, and other western New York communities.

With many buckets out and fresh snow on the ground, sugar groves presented a typical "syrup time" appearance.

New Tires Being Developed To Take Shock Out of Autos

Motoring and Motorcars

The average American motorist's tire bill for 1937 will be about $15 compared with an annual expenditure of some $200 about 30 years ago, according to a survey by the Goodrich Tire and Rubber Company. In 1907, the average motorist required at least five new tires every year to keep the automobile on the road. Tire mileage averaged 3000 miles compared with today's figure of 15,000 to 30,000 miles.

* * *

Speaking of tires, a new type of automobile tire that will enable bridge toll collectors to accept their fees from automobile drivers without getting an electric shock is promised for the near future by automotive research laboratories.

This information comes from the laboratories despite a veil of secrecy. Most motorists know that static electricity is built up in their automobile by the friction of air past the parts of the car, by the rubbing of one part against another and even by passengers shifting back and forth on leather seats.

Since the inch or so of rubber that supports the motorcar is the only part of the car to touch the ground, there is no way for static electricity to escape into the ground until the car pulls up to some gasoline station or toll bridge attendant, when all the electricity escapes through the attendant's body at once.

Many toll bridge attendants now stand on insulated platforms which means that static electricity stays in the motorcar which often becomes highly charged. Gasoline trucks get rid of this charge by dragging chains. You have probably seen these dragging chains and thought the truck driver had forgotten to hitch the chains in place.

So . . . tire designers have been experimenting with rubber compounds loaded with lead and carbon black, with copper strips and various other materials to make the tire a conductor of electricity. But that is as far as rumors carry; just enough to let the layman know that some sort of a change is coming in tire constructions.

* * *

Before getting away from the subject of tires, how do you gauge tire air pressure? Manufacturers now say you should use the "bulge meter" which tells when inflation is correct for the load that is carried.

The meter measures the thickness of the tire at the top and at the bottom where it bulges the most. It automatically registers the percentage of bulge in relation to the top diameter. Tire engineers set the maximum of deflection without damaging the tire at 16 per cent.

Ordinarily, if the family man loads the car with six suitcases, a trunk, the family and Aunt Hannah, prior to starting on a trip, he pumps up the tires to take care of the extra weight by guesswork. On the other hand, if traveling light, too much air in the tires makes the car travel like an ox cart over cobblestones.

The "bulge meter" eliminates all guesswork, telling accurately just when the inflation is correct for the load to save the tires and to give a reasonably comfortable ride.

* * *

Not only rubber tires, but rubber bodies and rubber engines may yet be seen, according to George Stewart, senior lecturer in civil engineering at the University of Cape Town, who recently led a group of South Africans on a tour of automotive industries in the United Kingdom. Two things impressed the students . . . the welding of steel plates for constructional purposes and the expanding use of rubber.

They saw rubber used instead of leather and springs for upholstery. They saw rubber used in place of body panels. And they even saw rubber used in the construction of mudguards for motorbuses.

* * *

From politics and re-militarization of Germany, Adolf Hitler has suddenly turned his attention to the realization of a long-cherished dream, the "Volkswagen," which may do for the German buying classes what the Ford has done to bring the motorcar into general usage in America.

The "Volkswagen" is a small, strongly-built and inexpensive automobile, forerunner perhaps of millions of units to provide Germans with an opportunity to use the new system of super-express highways, now under construction, to pierce Germany from end to end. The car is in actual use today in three models for experimentation. Germany today has less than 1,000,000 automobiles on its highways, about the same number that the State of Massachusetts has alone.

Will the "Volkswagen" revolutionize motoring on the Continent? Germany wonders.

* * *

At last . . . a genuine, one-man top has been developed for the automobile, or shall it be called a one-lady top? "Auto-rapid" is the name for the top invented in Argentine, South America. It slides back into place automatically with the pressing of a button. Compressed air does it. It's just as easy as shifting gears the testers say.

* * *

A four-door car locking device has appeared on the market known as "Lok-All-Handle." To lock the car from the outside on the average car now requires raising the three inside handles or buttons, then turning the key in the lock of the fourth door when leaving the car . . . four operations. With the new device, it is only necessary to lock the car on the outside to turn the key in the right front door and raise the handle on that door to lock all four doors. On the inside, it is only necessary to raise upward the right inside front-door handle to lock all the doors.

A tripping mechanism enables the driver to return through the doors he emerged from in the event that he has forgotten his key.

* * *

"Thoroughly new" is Studebaker's description of its new coupé-express capable of carrying 1000 pounds of freight.

This unique vehicle is said to provide full passenger car comfort with a half-ton load capacity and smart streamlining. It suits a growing group of people who require dual-purpose cars. The car, as advertised, has feather-control brakes, an oil cleaner that makes changes of lubricants necessary only twice a year, non-stall idling, 116-inch wheelbase and an 86 horsepower engine.

* * *

So many Texas residents have tried to obtain small-numbered automobile registration plates . . . the Governor has license No. 1 . . . the highway commission has declared the situation a nuisance and has abolished all tags under 500.

Lady Astor's Praise Of Susan B. Anthony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—A tribute to Susan B. Anthony by Lady Astor was made public here by the Susan B. Anthony Forum, as a sequel to the birthday anniversary of the feminist leader. Lady Astor said:

"Women should never forget their pioneers. Sometimes when public life seems slightly wearisome I remember that great pioneer, Susan B. Anthony, and it gives me courage to fight the good fight with all my might; for it was a great fight she fought, and if we follow in the footsteps of leaders like her, some day we will have a better world."

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Reich's Annual 'Green Week': Farmer Assumes Key-Position In National Socialist Scheme

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — "Green Week" — the German agricultural show recently concluded — registers annually the growing significance of the farmer in the life of the nation.

Each year indicates clearly the new stages through which National Socialism hopes to realize its goal. For such a show is not merely an exhibition of the newest agricultural machinery or of improved processes, it is also a spectacular portrayal of party policy, arranged to inculcate into the masses just the facts and ideas approved by the State.

The first agricultural show organized by the Third Reich, in 1934, began the task of showing the farmer his proper place in the National Socialist scheme of things; for the party "Weltanschauung" — world outlook—has allocated certain functions to all the various branches of national activity.

Self-Sufficiency

Independence from foreign food supplies and a strong, healthy peasantry are the expected contributions from agriculture. The 1935 and 1936 shows were helpful to propagate the new and complicated marketing regulations introduced by the Reichsnährstand.

This year's show, like everything else in Germany today, is held under the shadow of the new Four-Year Plan for self-sufficiency, especially in foodstuffs and industrial raw materials. Col. Gen. Hermann Göring, to whom Reichsführer Hitler allocated the difficult task of carrying through the plan, declared at the opening of the show that agriculture was the "Storm battalion of the Four-Year Plan." Agriculture had to solve the greatest and most decisive problem, that of feeding the nation from home supplies. Abroad, he added, it had been realized that once the Reich succeeded in making itself self-sufficient in foodstuffs, then Germany's last weak spot had been protected.

The way in which the farmer and the Labor Service have already helped toward this end is strikingly revealed in statistics at the exhibition, that is the waste lands reclaimed during the 1935-36 season added to cultivation an area, the value of which has been estimated at RM 21,000,000, or about $8,400,000.

In Northwest Corner

It might also be added that a gigantic land reclamation scheme is being carried on in the northwest corner of Germany (in Oldenburg, East Friesland and Emsland).

This work which is done mainly by Labor Service men and by prisoners, working in separate camps, was begun in the summer of 1934 and is expected to last 12 to 15 years. When completed, it is estimated that a new province of 250,000 acres, and capable of accommodating 5000 small homesteads, with 37 to 50 acres of land apiece, will have been added to the Reich.

From all the various reclamation projects now in process or contemplated in the state, it is hoped to improve a total of more than 3,000,000 acres of land.

During the three years, 1933-36, there was a reduction of 1,300,000 marks in the foreign exchange paid for imported foodstuffs and cattle fodder, and with the increase of dairy produce at home and by growing of oleaginous plants, this can be reduced still further.

The closer co-operation of country and town, agriculture and industry, and of agriculture and "household economy" is also very much stressed in this show. In fact, just as expansion is the keynote in the land reclaiming campaign, so is restriction or economy advocated for all these necessities which cannot be found within the borders of the Reich. If possible, nothing should be used or consumed which cannot be produced within Germany.

Other Smaller Exhibitions

In a number of smaller exhibitions carrying such titles as "The Struggle for Meat" and "The Struggle for Eggs," and in the experimental kitchen set up by the National Socialist "Frauenschaft" (women's organization), the visitor is exhorted in picture, speech and by practical example to try to manage without these things.

The appeal here is especially to the housewife, and she must endeavor to persuade the other members of the family that alterations in their diet so as to reduce the consumption of rich cheeses and other valuable fats are not only important for state reasons but also on personal grounds.

"The German consumes on an average 90 grams of fat daily," one publication states, "but he needs only 65 grams. He must therefore learn to live on this reduced quantity and realize that he is quite as well fed!"

In addition, how much valuable material of different kinds can be recovered from waste and to what good uses it can be applied, are other ends which are served in this exhibition.

There is little new in all this, seeing that for some time past in all schools and party organizations, in the cinemas and on public boardings, all this has already been advocated.

Independence Drive

The end to be achieved is, in the words of the first number of the Four-Year Plan Magazine, to insure that "in the shortest possible time the dependence of the Fatherland on foreign raw materials shall be set aside in those fields in which this is, in the circumstances, possible."

National Socialism counts upon the aid of the German countryside in its great self-sufficiency campaign, especially since it is in agriculture that it has experimented most thoroughly with its schemes. State control of foreign currency and of imports and exports are regarded in many quarters as emergency measures, whereas, on all sides, the comprehensive planning schemes for agriculture are thought of as something more permanent and structural.

Agriculture in the Third Reich, since the hereditary farm law of Sept. 29, 1933, has ceased to be a section of individual capitalism. It is controlled by the Reichsnährstand or Reich Food Guild, which is a highly rationalized organization having certain important features similar to those of an industrial cartel, but also others which recall the ties of personal loyalty in the medieval guild. The Third Reich has done much for the farmer in the past four years and naturally expects, in return, the latter's fullest co-operation in the struggle for National Socialist ideals.

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Present Type of Station
The 88,000 Horsepower Generator at Battersea, London

Nesmith
Power House of Usual American Type
According to a London Engineer, Most of the Coverage Is Unnecessary and Is on Its Way Out of the Electrical Picture

Open-Air Stations 'Without a Jacket' To Handle Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In 10 years' time the roofed power house will be a thing of the past.

At least that is the claim advanced to a Monitor representative by an official of the Central Electricity Board here.

There will be plenty of power stations, says this engineer, but there will be no more houses, no more Batterseas, no more giant buildings. The power plant of the future, he says, will be merely stuck out in the open air, without a roof. Or, to use his own words, "without a jacket."

Practically Runs Itself

"What use is a jacket to a power station?" the official demanded rhetorically. "None at all."

"A roof keeps the rain off, but the rain won't hurt. The only things that need to be sheltered are the workers, and a modern power house practically runs itself. There are only one or two men working it. You could go round a power station tomorrow and you might not find a single person around.

"So you see," he added, "a jacket is a waste of time and money. Build a power station without a roof, except for the boiler room, and a house to shelter the engineers, and a chimney to carry the smoke and you automatically save a third of the cost.

Substations in the Open

"A modernist power station will," he emphasized, "just be laid out in the ground. Already in Britain we are starting the practice of placing substations in the open. The weather doesn't hurt them."

When questioned about the possibility of bombs hurting a power station such as he described the official pushed such a consideration aside.

"Bombs!" he exploded. "I think I know which would come off worst out of a collision between a bomb and a turbo-alternator—the bomb. These alternators are many inches thick, and they rest on solid concrete bases some hundreds of feet thick. A bomb on the roof might hurt a station by throwing grit and bricks all over the works, but I doubt if it would do much harm to an alternator in the open air."

Canada Plans More Munitions Made in Its Own Factories

OTTAWA, Feb. 24 (AP)—Greater control over export of munitions from Canada and an increasing manufacture of munitions in government-owned plants were forecast in the House of Commons by Defense Minister Ian Mackenzie, as a series of attacks on the increased defense program were defeated in standing votes.

On four separate items in the defense estimates motions were made by Liberal or Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation members to reduce the appropriation to last year's level and 13 Liberals were listed among those voting against the Government on one or other of the divisions.

The increased estimates contain provision for improving the facilities for munitions manufacture at Valcartier and the Dominion arsenal at Quebec and a considerable proportion of the money earmarked for munitions will be spent in those government-owned plants, the minister said.

Owing to the delay in obtaining deliveries from overseas, and for other reasons, the Government planned to have as much as possible of the needed supplies made in Canada. It was doubtful, however, if government-owned plants could fill the requirements and a policy of co-operation with private industry would be followed, he said.

In purchases from private industry the principle of competition could be used to avoid undue profits on about 80 per cent of the supplies and for the remaining 20 per cent where production was highly specialized strict supervision would be exercised to guard against profiteering.

"In regard to export to other countries," said Mr. Mackenzie, "I think members will find before this session is over that the provisions of the customs act will be stiffened so as to give the Government more control over the export situation."

Consideration was being given to the manufacture of machine guns in Canada and certain manufacturers were trying to obtain rights.

The Government has had a survey made to determine the possibility of supplying all its needs within Canada, but so far this was not possible.

To acquire complete information on possible utilization of Canadian industries in an emergency, two committees had been conducting studies, said Mr. Mackenzie. One was an inter-departmental committee surveying the whole industrial field and the other the joint Army, Navy and Air Supply Committee in the National Defense Department under the Master General of the Ordnance.

The latter committee had already studied some 60 or 70 plants. Its work would not be completed for about another year, but when it was the department would have on file complete information as to the possibilities of obtaining war materials from Canadian industries.

The sum of $895,000 out of the vote for engineering services will go to the protection of the Pacific Coast, Mr. Mackenzie indicated. It will provide the first stage in the installation of gun emplacements, power houses and other necessary facilities near Esquimalt, Victoria, Vancouver, off Johnson Strait and off Prince Rupert.

Sailors Union Plans Drive in Congress On Discharge Books

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25 (AP)—Deferred court action kept west coast ships in operation today while maritime workers turned to Congress seeking aid in their widening battle against the "discharge book" provisions of a new federal shipping law.

Federal Judge M. J. Roche, after a conference with union leaders and shipowners, continued until March 8 a temporary order restraining government officials from enforcing the law requiring seagoing men to carry records of their employment. Seamen contend the law gives employers a "blacklisting" weapon.

Harry Lundeberg, head of the powerful Sailors Union of the Pacific, and Aaron Sapiro, union attorney, immediately booked airplane passage to Washington to present the workers' case to a House committee which will hear proposed amendments to the law beginning March 1.

Mr. Sapiro said other attorneys would represent him in arguments to be presented in the federal courts of Los Angeles, Seattle and Portland this week relating to restraining orders blocking enforcement of the "discharge book" law in those ports.

Similar court orders are in effect in New York and other eastern ports, and seamen of one ship in Galveston harbor said they would seek a restraining writ there.

Only these restraining orders have kept west coast ships in operation since Feb. 20, when the Government began insisting upon west coast compliance with the new law. Shipping commissioners refused clearance papers to vessels whose crew members failed to accept the books. The court orders enabled crews to qualify for sailing pending determination of the worker complaint.

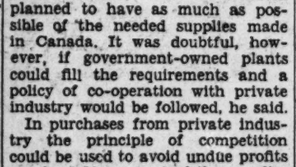
Although the Justice Department recently ordered United States attorneys to fight the restraining orders, Judge Roche gave a continuance sufficient, Mr. Sapiro said, to permit hope for congressional action.

The attorney stated two amendment proposals already had been introduced, one of them authorizing a six months' delay in enforcement of the "discharge book" clause and the other providing for repeal of the section.

Negotiate on Coal Wages

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—The task of negotiating a new wage agreement between coal operators and the United Mine Workers, affecting 400,000 union miners in the vast Appalachian fields, was handed over yesterday to a sub-committee representing the operators and the union—with no indication of an early settlement.

HOTEL REROUTES HIGHWAYS



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Spanish Loyalists Strengthen Force South of Madrid

MADRID, Feb. 25 (AP)—Government forces fought today to strengthen their position at the foot of strategic Pinsarron hill, southeast of the capital, preparatory to a mass assault up the slopes to dislodge insurgent artillery batteries.

The military command estimated that 2500 insurgents were slain in one phase of the battle for possession of the hill, west of Morata de Tajuna, which dominates the Jarama battlefield.

Insurgents still holding the summit were said to have been placed in a virtually untenable position by the continued Loyalist attack and were in danger of being forced to abandon the artillery emplacements from which they have been shelling the vital Madrid-Valencia supply route.

Throughout the night cannon rumbled through the shell-marked streets of the village of Morata de Tajuna as the Government rushed up reinforcements.

Three Cabinet Ministers, hurriedly recalled to Valencia for a special Cabinet meeting, sped over the road. The Ministers, who have been in Madrid on an inspection tour, were Indalecio Prieto, Minister of War, Bernardo Giner de Los Rios, Minister of Communications, and Julio Just, Minister of Public Works.

Historic Oviedo Battered By Loyalists' Attack

BAYONNE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Feb. 25 (AP)—Oviedo, the historic city of northwest Spain, was being methodically battered to a mass of jumbled ruins today by Spanish Loyalist besiegers as they attacked an insurgent garrison virtually stripped of all hope of succor.

The occupation of a road into Oviedo from Grado, 12 miles west of Oviedo, was declared by Government officers to have blocked reinforcements for the garrison, leaving open only one circuitous route out of the beleaguered city to the sea. Oviedo is 14 miles south of the Bay of Biscay coast.

Dispatches from the Gijon Government headquarters said that the attacking troops had seized the Buenavista football stadium and to have defeated shock troops rushed through to the garrison before the Grado road was severed.

Anti-Drug Campaign Of Education Covers Latest Developments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—A nationwide campaign of education against the drug evil is being carried on this week by the World Narcotic Defense Association in a program which will continue through next Sunday. It is backed by the governors of several states, who have issued proclamations for the observance in public schools in many cities, while the significance of the movement is being stressed by mayors, clergymen and social leaders.

A highly profitable, but "conscienceless," narcotic business is being carried on by persons who have found ways of producing drugs from opium and cocaine, Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York and a member of the association's board of directors declared in a radio address last night.

"These drugs must be so constituted that they can slip through the network of the laws covering exportation and importation, national and international," he said: "This research has developed narcotic forms that escape the law by some technicality, and yet are in demand because they can be restored to the narcotic character they are supposed to have lost by clever chemistry."

New York Women Open Campaign To Balk Court Change

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 — The campaign against President Roosevelt's proposal for federal judiciary changes took a new turn when a sound truck with speakers from the Women's National Committee for "Hands Off the Supreme Court" moved through the streets of midtown Manhattan.

Ten women were in the truck and took turns urging persons in the streets to write to their senators and representatives in Washington in opposition to the President's proposal.

Miss Catharine Curtis, national director of the Women Investors of America and widely known as professional organizer, is acting chairman of the committee, which is in process of formation.

Funds for carrying on the committee's campaign come from individual contributions, and none of them has up to this time been in large amounts, it was said at the committee headquarters, 535 Fifth Avenue.

Turkish Ships Built In Germany's Yards

HAMBURG, Feb. 24 (AP)—Booming German shipyards are constructing 14 ships for Turkey to be delivered some time before 1939. The vessels include three 5000-ton ships, three 2400-ton ships, one of 2000 tons, three of 1600 tons and four smaller vessels for use in the Gulf of Smyrna.

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Darwin's 'Pooh-Bah' on Holiday From North Australian Posts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Enjoying his first holiday from Darwin in eight years, W. J. Nichols of the Northern Territory Administration, confesses smilingly that, as the Commonwealth's greatest "Pooh-Bah," he is laying aside temporarily the cares of more public offices than could any other man in Australia.

Everyone in Darwin knows Mr. Nichols, partly because he is a "good fellow" but also because he is really almost everything that it is officially possible to be in the hundreds of thousands of square miles of Northern Australia. He holds the following Government offices:

Police court clerk, local court clerk, local court bailiff, Supreme Court bailiff, Supreme Court clerk, Clerk of Arraigns, Northern Territory Sheriff, clerk of the Northern Australia District Licensing bench, Registrar of Companies, Registrar of Firms, Registrar of Probates, Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Registrar of Bankruptcy, Registrar of Bills of Sale, Liens, Stock and Mortgages, Public Trustee, Taxing Master, Assistant Marshal of the High Court, Librarian of the Supreme Court Library, Judge's Associate, Returning Officer and Electoral Registrar.

Mr. Nichols is also a public notary, a justice of the peace, and a commissioner for taking affidavits. In his spare time he is secretary of the Darwin Returned Soldiers' League, and secretary of the local football club.

Drive Under Way For Preservation Of Cornish Seals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Preservation of Cornish seals is being sought in a campaign conducted by Mr. C. J. King, lately biru warden of the Scilly Isles.

During recent years numbers of these Atlantic or gray seals, so-called despite their brown coloring, have been slaughtered needlessly, according to Mr. King. The pelts are too harsh for use, but Cornish fishermen complain that the seals devour quantities of fish.

Mr. King points out, however, that they check the number of congers and dog-fish, which otherwise would prey more extensively than the present marauders on the fishermen's preserves.

Mr. King has given talks to fisher folk of Cornwall in efforts to obtain their co-operation in his campaign against threatened extermination of the seals. It has been estimated that there are only about 500 seals now existing off the Atlantic coast of Cornwall.

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Corner Church

Six More Strikes Settled; 27,000 Workers Still Idle

By the Associated Press

Six strikes were settled in the last 24 hours, as a wave of strikes spread to all sections of the nation and held a check on production in scores of industrial and business establishments today.

More than 27,000 workers were made jobless by labor disputes in at least 50 firms.

New strikes were called or old ones were settled almost hourly. Women as well as men participated, using both the walkout and picket method and the new sit-down technique.

The strikes involved firms manufacturing such diversified products as airplanes, wallpaper, rubber tires, stoves, ships, cigars, watches, auto parts, shoes, pens, clothing and jewelry.

The dozen strikes in the Detroit area made that city the "strike capital" of the nation but the number of workers made idle by the disputes was smaller than in some other cities.

Strikers at the Electric Boat Company submarine shipyards in Groton, Conn., formed picket lines after their eviction as sit-downers—first to be evacuated forcibly. State and city police watched as night shift workers left the plant and walked through the lines early today. Neither strike leaders nor company officials would start peace negotiations.

Across the continent at Santa Monica, Calif., sit-down strikers defied for the third day police orders to evacuate the Douglas Aircraft company plant. Union leaders said union recognition, seniority rights and wage increases were among the issues. The strike made 5600 jobless and stopped the company's $24,000,000 production program.

Sit-down strikers continued to hold the Fansteel Metallurgical Company plants in North Chicago, Ill., but at Decatur, Ill., 47 sit-downers submitted to arrest on contempt of court writs issued after they refused to evacuate the Century Wallpaper plant. Court hearings were ordered for March 16.

A third Illinois strike—at the Illinois Watch Company in Elgin—threw 900 employees out of work. Leaders of the 600 striking employees said they were participating in a "legal picket strike."

Union leaders claimed some 1800 workers were on strike at shoe manufacturing plants in Massachusetts. There were strikes at other shoe plants in New England. Some manufacturers met demands for pay increases in order to avoid walkouts.

The strike of more than 300 electrical workers at St. Paul and Minneapolis caused the shutdown of two Northern States Power Company plants, one of them the largest electric generator in the Northwest. Company officials said power service was maintained despite the walkout.

Ford Rates Papers Over History Books

WAYS, Ga., Feb 25 (AP) — Henry Ford said today he preferred newspapers to history books in modern education—and not too many games during school hours.

"Newspapers are the best educators," Mr. Ford said in an authorized interview at his winter home in south Georgia. "They arrive every day and are up to the minute."

Twenty years ago Mr. Ford said history as written was "the bunk," but he has interested himself for many years in visualizing the evolution of every art and restoring many valuable objects of historical value.

"I'm not keen on games," he added. "They are all right, but the main thing in education, after all, is to teach boys and girls to be useful. It may be well to acquaint them with the fundamentals of sports and games in school, but I don't believe time should be spent on these during school hours every day."

"Besides," he added, "there are many other ways to get exercise."

For Merit System

C. A. Dykstra
City Manager of Cincinnati

High Standards Urged for Public Service Recruits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 25 — Not merely protecting public service from spoils appointments, but "recruiting, training and launching into a public career some share of the brains and good will which the American people are developing," should be the immediate objective of those who are seeking wider adoption of the merit system, Clarence E. Dykstra, city manager of Cincinnati, told the National League of Women Voters' conference here, today.

The conference, first of its kind, is being held to launch 600 local leagues on the third year of their effort to abolish the patronage system in American government and put in its place a genuine merit system.

Experts in the civil service and personnel fields, called in to tell what constitutes a really good merit system, disagreed on some points, but on one thing they were in accord: any system adopted should attract able people, should provide for their advancement through merit after they enter the service and should not "lock the back door"; that is, it should permit dismissal of incompetents.

To Inspire Employees

"Even more important than who is kept out of civil service is the matter of what is done to inspire employees after they get in," said Prof. Marshall E. Dimock, University of Chicago professor of public administration.

Much consideration was given here to President Roosevelt's proposal for the reorganization of the Government, as recommended to him by his committee on administrative management, of which Louis Brownlow was chairman.

In its main outlines the President's recommendations for extension of the civil service "upward, outward and downward" received hearty approval. Prof. A. R. Hatton, of Northwestern University, declared that if adopted they would constitute an effective buffer against dictatorship.

"Much is heard here," he said, "about the danger of dictatorship. The most effective measure which could be taken to avoid this danger is to adopt the President's proposal. The chief instrumentality of every dictatorship in every country has been the control of his own administrative workers. By his proposal, President Roosevelt offers to give up this most potent weapon of all dictatorships. Also he gives up the power to bribe congressional support for his bills through the distribution of patronage."

Single Administrator

On one recommendation of the report, there was debate. This was the proposal to abolish the present Civil Service Commission which administers the Federal Civil Service and to put in its place a single administrator, chosen by a special board of examiners appointed by a lay civil service board of seven members.

Prof. Charles E. Merriam, a member of the President's committee, personally defended this provision. The routine work of the civil service administration, Prof. Merriam declared, could be better done by one himself chosen by civil service. The report itself declared that lay boards in the federal and other branches of government had proved "slow, cumbersome, wasteful, ineffective."

Boston Symphony Presents New Tchaikovsky Recording

Review of Recordings

Tchaikovsky's music has suffered neglect to a certain extent. Much of it perhaps sprang from Toscanini's dislike of his music. Yet recently we find Stravinsky championing Tchaikovsky by programming his works in his guest conductorship of the New York Philharmonic. And now the recorders have taken up Tchaikovsky again, this time under the baton of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky whom the Monitor's music critic has declared is the supreme interpreter of his music. This is the Symphony No. 4 in F Minor by the Boston Symphony Orchestra which forms the principal item this month in the RCA recordings.

The Fourth Symphony, easily the most played of Tchaikovsky's symphonies, was one of the first fruits of his sponsorship by Nadejda von Meck, of which relationship Random House has recently brought a book, "Beloved Friend." The fine Slavic frenzy of its fourth movement has captured the fancy of dance orchestra musicians and has no doubt been rendered by accordion, zither and harmonica players, which is straining popularity quite a bit.

But with Dr. Koussevitzky's gifts, plus a native feeling for the music, the outlines of this symphony have been restored on wax. Once again we hear the "relentless voice of Fate" of the first movement, the second movement sings sadly and sweetly with its waltz-like movement; the justly famous pizzicato or plucked third movement is beautifully clear cut, while the fourth movement bursts forth with its frenetics and fireworks close. A remarkable recording job and certainly a "must" for those "phonophiles" who want a good companion to the excellent Tchaikovsky's Fives and Sixes on wax.

Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 4 in F Minor, played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Five Victor records in album.

Piano

Bach: Organ Choral Preludes, Cantatas and Fugues, transcribed for Piano, played by Alexander Kelberine and Jeanne Behrend, pianists. Three Victor 11-inch and two Victor 12-inch records in album. One cannot but be grateful to Alexander Kelberine for transcribing these works into a form in which they will be more often heard. Some of these preludes have already been transcribed by Stokowski for orchestra. Most of the preludes recorded here are the product of Bach's vast and varied organ experience at Arnstadt, Mulhausen and Weimar, and exhibit a truly deep religious feeling. The other selections sound like works that were possibly composed by Bach at the keyboard or written by him for his children or students to play. Mr. Kelberine has preserved the Bachian flavor very well.

Orchestral

Eugen Zador: Hungarian Caprice, played by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor. Victor 12-inch record. Mr. Ormandy has sponsored much of Zador's compositions in the concert hall and he now comes forward in disks with this modern work constructed along idiomatic though not ultra lines. It is featured by the tarogato, a Hungarian instrument which sounds like a combination between an English horn and a saxophone.

Handel: Overture in D Minor (transcribed by Leopold Stokowski), played by Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia orchestra. Victor 10-inch record. This is a work transcribed probably from one of Handel's anthems and on wax is heard to excellent advantage.

Vocal

Grieg: Ich Liebe Dich (I Love Thee) and ...Ein Traum (A Dream), sung by Kirsten Flagstad, soprano. Victor record. Hear these two familiar Grieg songs lifted out of the mundane by the great art of Mme. Flagstad!

Go Down Moses (arr. H. T. Burleigh) and My Soul's Been Anchored in the Lord, sung by Marian Anderson, contralto. Victor record. Rendered in the unassuming yet sincere manner of Miss Anderson, who adds her racial feeling to these familiar spirituals.

Massenet: Ah! Fuyes Douce Image, from Manon, and Desolation de Werther, from Werther, sung by Sydney Rayner, tenor. American Decca record. Two French opera arias competently sung by a noted tenor of the Paris Opera.

Puccini: Un Bel Di Vedreme (Some Day He'll Come), and Love Me Forever, sung by Grace Moore, soprano. American Decca record. Miss Moore is heard to perfection in her favorite Puccini and the title song from one of her recent pictures.

Popular

"In the swing" category we have had a foreign invasion in the Hot Club of France, a quintet of French musicians who are connoisseurs. Two of them Stephane Grappelly, violinist, and Django Reinhardt, guitar, sound very much like the old Venuti and Lang combination in their best moments. Both Victor and Decca have records by this French "swing" group Victor contributing "Limehouse Blues" coupled with "After You've Gone," the latter featuring some neat fiddling and Louis Armstrong type vocals, and Decca offering "Djangology" and "Ultrafox," a pair of original swing tunes and on another disk "I Found a New Baby" paired with "Limehouse Blues." The connoisseurs will be interested in the modulations which are different, yet in the pattern, and show that certain Frenchmen at least have acquired the jazz idiom.

In the domestic swing classification worthy of notice are Fats Waller's "I'm Sorry I Made You Cry," a dusted off old timer brought up to date, coupled with "Ravin' a Ball," which is spoiled by too much talking; Benny Goodman's "I Want to Be Happy" which swings very nicely, paired with "Rosetta," a slow swing; Clyde McCoy's "When You're Smiling," a Decca record, featuring his trumpet, paired with the newer "Goona Goo."

Connoisseurs of piano "swing" ought to "go for" the Decca records by Mary Lou Williams, pianist for Andy Kirk's Orchestra also a Decca recorder. There's "Mary's Special" and "Overhand" on one disk and "Corny Rhythm" paired with "Isabelle" on another disk. All of them have a quiet but nevertheless very effective rhythmic background.

Unusual are "Organ Grinter's Swing" paired with "South Sea Island Magic" a Decca record by Ambrose's Orchestra, Count Basil's Decca "Swinging on the Daisy Chain," which Vassar ought to like, coupled with "Pennies From Heaven," both featuring some nice piano work; Victor's "Mr. Ghost Goes to Town," by Tommy Dorsey, coupled with "Lookin' Around Corners for You"; and Decca's "When Day Is Done," a fairly close paraphrase of the Whiteman recording paired with "Escapada," of Spanish flavor, both by Bert Ambrose's Orchestra.

Gershwinites will certainly appreciate the Decca coupling of a number of his well-known fox trots by Harry Roy's Ragamuffins, by Decca, and also his recording of "Limehouse Blues" and "Chinatown" on one side paired with "I'm Somebody's Sweetheart Now," a "one step." Harry Roy has been called the "English Ted Lewis." Lovers of Ray Noble's smooth melodies should like the Victor 12-inch disk containing most of his popular songs recorded by his London orchestra.

European Releases

Orchestral

Wagner: Overture to "Die Meistersinger." Sir Thomas Beecham and the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Columbia record. This is a first-class record of this always appreciated Overture. The individual instruments can be picked out and there is a crisp cleanliness about the whole performance. We do not know of a better rendering on the disks.

Tchaikovsky: Sixth Symphony in B min. (Pathétique), by the Paris Conservatoire orchestra under Philip Gaubert. Five Columbia records. It was time for a new recording of this popular work and this Columbia issue fills the need. Both playing and recording are excellent.

Beethoven: Seventh Symphony in B min. by Toscanini and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra. Five H. M. V. records. Frankly, this recording of "Beethoven's Seventh" is rather disappointing. Some of the loud passages are too loud and some of the soft ones are too soft, and after playing both the Toscanini and the Weingartner, one has to say that the latter is the better.

Sistek-Lotter: Slavonic Scherzo and Lotter "Moto Perpetuo," by the Boyd Neel String Orchestra. Decca record. Good recording and fine playing make this disk worth having. The "Moto Perpetuo" is brilliantly executed.

Gilbert-Sullivan: "H. M. S. Pinafore" Selection, by the B. B. C. Theater Orchestra and Revue Chorus. Decca record. Real good, cheerful entertainment. A companion disk of the "Iolanthe" overture is just as good.

Beethoven: Sixth (Pastoral) Symphony, by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor. H. M. V. Album. A very beautiful recording of this lovely work. It is the first great example of "program music." On the original manuscript of the first violin part the title is given as "Sinfonia Pastorella," and the work as describing recollections of country life.

Stravinsky: Suite from "The Fire Bird," by the Philadelphia Orchestra under Leopold Stokowski. Three H. M. V. records. The Fire Bird Suite should be heard in conjunction with its colorful ballet, otherwise to the ear untutored to modern music it is harsh and meaningless. The last side is taken for the Prelude in A flat by Scostakowicz (arr. Stokowski). This is attractive, strongly reminiscent of Wagner and of the Siegfried Funeral Music.

Dvořák: Slavonic Dance No. 16 by the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra and Talich. H. M. V. record. This is charming music, beautifully played and recorded. It completes the two series of these dances which have been issued by H. M. V. They are all good.

Mozart: Concerto No. 1 for Harpsichord and Orchestra; and J. C. Bach: Rondo from Harpsichord Concerto in C, with Mme. Marguerite Roesgen-Champion as soloist. Two Columbia records. The concerto was written when Mozart was only 11 years old, a truly wonderful thing. It is a most dainty work, the first of four of these concertos that he composed in that year. It is too much to expect a great work at that age, even from Mozart, but it is fresh, pleasing, and well played. The Rondo, too, is good.

Berlioz: "Le Carnival Romain" Overture by Sir Thomas Beecham and the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Columbia record. This has been recorded several times before, and this last is as brilliant a performance of it as one could wish for.

Instrumental

Efrem Zimbalist, violinist, plays a Carmen Fantasia (Bizet-Sarasate). Columbia record. A wonderful piece of violin playing, excellently recorded, but it is not pleasing to listen to constant trilling on the highest notes which the instrument can produce.

Ignaz Friedman, pianist, plays Weber's "Invitation to the Dance." Columbia record. Written originally for the piano, this is generally heard as an orchestral work. It is brilliantly played and recorded.

Alan Frank's Suite for two Clarinets, in five movements, and "Caoine," from Stanford's Clarinet Sonata, are played by Frederick Thurston and Ralph Clark of the B. B. C. Orchestra. Decca record. The suite may have a technical appeal for clarinet players, but is otherwise of little interest. The "Caoine" is a Celtic dirge.

Rudolf Serkin, pianist plays Beethoven's Sonata in F minor Op. 57. (Appassionata). Three H. M. V. disks. This is good in parts, but the renderings by Edwin Fischer and by Artur Schnabel for the Beethoven Society are superior.

Bach's Italian Harpsichord Concerto Preludes 1, 2, 3, and Fugue are recorded on two H. M. V. records. This is only a concerto in so far as the composer uses the two manuals in different ways. To a lover of old music on its original instrument it will appeal.

Chamber Music

Bach: Overtures in C major and B minor by the Adolf Busch orchestra, Adolf Busch, conductor. Six H. M. V. records. Both these beautiful works are finely played and recorded. A little overamplification here and there can be dealt with on a radio gramophone, but must be a little loud on an ordinary machine. These Bach overtures are really orchestral suites in which the introduction plays the chief part. No. 1 in C is for two oboes, bassoon and strings. No. 2 in B minor for flute and strings.

Vocal

Julius Patzak, tenor, and Gertrud Rünger, soprano, with orchestra, sing two airs from Verdi's "Il Trovatore." Decca-Polydor record. These two good voices acquit themselves well, both beautifully clean and free from the tremolo which mars so much singing.

Luigi Fort, tenor, makes a good debut on Columbia with songs from "The Pearl Fishers" by Bizet, and from Gounod's "Faust." The latter, "Salve dimora," is not so well sung as the other, but the voice is a charming one.

Georges Thill, tenor, with orchestra, sings Bach Cantatas Nos. 65 and 85 in French for Columbia. This disk is a little disappointing after M. Thill in opera. He has a beautiful voice which sounds strained in places in these cantatas.

Claudia Muzio, soprano, sings "Voi lo sapete, O mamma" from "Cavalleria Rusticana" by Mascagni; and "Si, mi chiamano Mimi" from "La Bohème" for Columbia. Both airs are excellently sung.

Kirsten Flagstad, soprano, with Edwin McArthur at the piano, sings two of Grieg's songs in German: "Im Kahne," and "Ein Schwann." H. M. V. record. Beautiful singing but somehow lacking in warmth.

Gerhard Husch, baritone, with Hans Muller, pianist, sings Schumann's "Dichterliebe," song-cycle. Three H. M. V. records. Beautiful songs beautifully sung. It is always a joy to listen to Herr Husch's perfect diction.

Quakers to Re-Train Men Who Lose Jobs

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24 (AP)—The American Friends Service Committee, a Quaker social agency, announced today that 600 acres of land have been purchased near Republic, in western Pennsylvania, for the re-training and re-employment of "surplus" workers who have been idle because of industrial changes.

Homer L. Morris, secretary of the social-industrial section of the American Friends Service Committee, said the first project will be in the depressed soft coal area. He said the committee has estimated that "there are some 200,000 bituminous coal miners who will never be employed full time in the mines."

It is aimed to experiment in large-scale rehabilitation through subsistence farming, education in new trade skills, and the introduction of new industries to absorb labor in the depressed areas.

It was stated by the committee that the project "bears the endorsement of private industry, organized labor, high government officials, and philanthropic foundations. Initial contributions to a fund have been made by coal and steel leaders.

Seven Election Workers Sentenced by U. S. Judge

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 25 (AP)—Sentences ranging from six-month jail terms to three years in prison were passed today by Federal Judge Merrill E. Otis on seven election precinct workers convicted of vote fraud conspiracy in last November's general election. Four women defendants who pleaded no defense were each placed on one year's probation.

Three-year sentences were given John A. Lutheran, Democratic precinct captain; Frank H. Adams, Republican judge, and Lorne E. Wells, Democratic judge.

Ethiopian Chief, Last to Hold Out, Slain by Italians

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 25 (AP)—Ras Desta Demtu, son-in-law of Haile Selassie and last of the Ethiopian chieftains to dispute Italian occupation, has been captured and executed, an official communiqué announced today.

He was killed yesterday immediately after an Italian scouting party seized him in the mountain region west of the lakes stretching south of Addis Ababa.

The Fascist soldiers surprised the Ras with a few followers. There was a quick exchange of shots, then capture.

His death was interpreted by informed circles as marking the removal of the final vestiges of organized resistance to Italy's colonization of Haile Selassie's former domain. Colonial authorities believed Ras Desta's forces were the only sizable opposition to Italian rule.

Last Friday 3000 of Ras Desta's followers attacked four Italian columns 70 miles south of Addis Ababa at the moment hand grenades were hurled at Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Viceroy of Ethiopia, in the capital.

Although practically all Ras Desta's chiefs were killed in the battle or executed after capture, the Ras himself escaped. He had been wounded, however, it was said.

Flood

(Continued from Page 1)

last week at Indianapolis, where the whole thing was consolidated and plans were made for a definite program.

The next step, beyond that of establishing permanent headquarters in Cincinnati, is a direct contact between this agency and the Federal Government. State Senator James O. Monroe, of Illinois, chairman of the commission, and also of a committee directed to confer with Washington officials, is negotiating for an appointment with the President. He will take the special committee to Washington, it is expected, within a few days. Besides conferring with the President, the committee will talk things over with Congressmen and with others concerned either technically or politically with the problem.

Assigning Costs

It is expected that out of this Washington contact will come, for example, the basis for a consideration of the allotment of costs of flood control work to the states and the Federal Government. Proposed federal legislation involves putting a portion of the expense for such work on the states. Several states, Ohio in particular, it is pointed out, object to this burden, and argue that it would be impossible for them to assume it. Through the negotiations between the Interstate Commission and congressional leaders, it is hoped, according to Henry W. Toll, director of the Council on State Governments, to work out a satisfactory arrangement.

The co-operative movement is based, it is pointed out, on the desire and need not only for interstate agreement, but for agreement between the states as a whole and the Federal Government. The work of the new commission will be directed not only to the financial problem, but toward co-ordination in such matters as conservation of both land and water, irrigation, drainage, reforestation, erosion, wild life, and even transportation.

Moving to Higher Ground

The Indianapolis meeting considered the matter of evacuation or abandonment of land in flood zones, but it was felt by many that it would be more feasible to attempt to keep the high waters within bounds. Already one city in Illinois, Shawneetown, has unofficially decided to move to higher ground. A proposal to unite Shawneetown and Junction, seven miles apart in Gallatin county on the Ohio River, was recently approved unanimously at a meeting of business men from both communities. The proposed site of the new town, should the plan be carried through, is on a hill near Shawneetown, the only stretch of land in the vicinity that remained above water during the recent inundation.

Such a matter is primarily local, but is not, experts say, without wider significance in the light of the commission's consideration of a uniform policy.

Parade of 10,000 Marks Cuba's Independence Day

HAVANA, Feb. 25 (AP)—Cuban began celebration of her Independence Day with a parade of 10,000 uniformed men through the heart of Havana yesterday.

A crowd estimated at more than 100,000 massed in the neighborhood of the Capitol, while others lined the route of the march, in observance of the anniversary of the outbreak of the revolution against Spain Feb. 24, 1895.

Compromise on Court Looms As Opponents Gain Strength

(Continued from Page 1)

will not until after the committee hearing. I am pretty open minded. I am not worried about what I hear about the alarming part of the President's program."

On the basis of such a statement, Senator Hughes is entered in the "for" list by capital chroniclers, but it is obvious that his vote is not nailed down. This factor explains the disparity between the lists and counter-claims now being published. As a mater of fact, these analyses of the Senate membership are highly important, for they show the strength and nature of the pending struggle.

In a conservatively computed list published in the Monitor yesterday, 27 were marked "committed to the proposal"; 15 were "believed favorable"; four were "believed favorable but preferring different measure"; 33 were "committed against"; three were "believed against"; 11 were non-committal"; and two were "absent."

Other lists shift many of the non-committal names to different categories. Opposition leaders publish a list in which they claim 42 senators definitely committed against the plan. Their list includes six senators who were marked as uncommitted or doubtful in the Monitor's statistics. They were Senators Bachman, Brown of Michigan, Donahey, Johnson of Colorado, Lonergan and Shipstead.

Senator Shipstead just landed in New York yesterday from a South American trip, and if he has expressed his views, he must have done so by radio. Senators Bachman and Johnson of Colorado were counted on at least as doubtful or leaning toward the Administration, so their inclusion by the opposition leaders comes as a surprise.

Compromise Seems Likely

In any event, the safest conclusion is that the "for" column is today a little the larger, but that the "against" group is big enough to defer a showdown for a long time. All of which points once more to the likelihood of some sort of compromise.

But the type of compromise which may emerge is still in doubt. One proposal that is discussed is a reduction of the President's list of judges from six to a smaller figure—say, two. In the eyes of many critics, this would not be a compromise at all, but merely a difference in degree.

It would enable the President to alter the present balance within the court, although that it would guarantee him a favorable majority is even more uncertain than under the six-judge plan. The smaller number of appointments could be obtained either by setting the top limit of the court at 11 instead of 15, or by increasing the age limit to 75 years instead of 70.

Whether any Senate votes would be swung by this alteration of the terms of the President's plan is open to doubt, although Representative Emanual Celler (D), New York, ranking member of the House Judiciary Committee, announces he would support a two-judge enlargement, but not a six-judge accretion.

The probability is that a more fundamental recession from the President would be required by the opposition in the Senate, but no definite proposal has emerged.

An Alternative Goal

However, to aim toward such an alternative is the purpose of the National Conference on Constitutional Amendment, which announces an eminent list of speakers and a three-day program for a national conference meeting in Washington on March 18.

The conference will hear Mayor LaGuardia of New York; Senator George W. Norris, who will be permanent chairman; Dr. Charles A. Beard, the historian; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers and chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization; M. W. Thatcher, head of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, a co-operative; Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan, and Gov. Elmer Benson of Minnesota.

Ninety two leaders of labor, education, government, law, etc., are sponsoring this conference. The group is divided on the President's court proposals, with some members heartily in opposition. Numerous members of Congress are included, as well as a particularly prominent group of public welfare leaders.

President Sees Liberals

If this conference endorses a clear-cut, constitutional amendment as a result of its deliberations, it may serve to side-track President Roosevelt's court enlargement plan, and there would be some chance for a "united front" for amendment. Support of such a measure might furnish the President with an alternative to his recent proposal, if it were deadlocked in the Senate.

House leaders at the President's office were described as of the "liberal" group. They were headed by Representative David J. Lewis of Maryland, and included Representatives Frank Hancock, North Carolina; Knute Hill, Washington; Thomas F. Ford, California; John A. Martin, Colorado; Maury Maverick, Texas; Henry G. Teigan, Minnesota; H. Jerry Voorhis, California. All except Mr. Teigan, who is a Farmer-Laborite, are Democrats.

Parade of Anti-Nazis Marches in Paris

PARIS, Feb. 25 (AP)—Thousands of anti-Nazis marched through the streets of Paris today in a demonstration against the Nazi regime in Germany.

Police estimated the crowd at 10,000. Organizers said it was 30,000.

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Food—Its Hows and Wheres; An Item of Concern to Tourist

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

How to eat, where to eat—much of the ease of any journey depends upon the solutions to these questions. What to choose, how to read a menu in a foreign language, are these obstacles to be hurdled or pleasant ways of learning something more about a new country?

Probably the very first thing is to be at ease, to welcome new foods without comments about how much nicer things are at home, to try to strike a happy medium between one's own tastes and the fare offered, and to be happy even if one's budget imposes certain limitations.

There used to be many funny stories about the travelers who spent their last money for a steamer passage and then went without eating because they did not know that meals were included. It is generally understood now that on any long steamer trips berths and meals are included in the cost of transportation. But this is not always the case. For instance, if you buy a ticket in New York city on a Boston steamer, or in Buffalo for a night ride to Detroit you pay extra for both berths and meals, although no one bothers you if you eat out of a lunch box and sit up all night in the lounge.

On ocean voyages most experienced travelers ask for the "last table." It means dining at what is considered a more fashionable hour, it gives a long afternoon for sports, and somehow with morning bouillon and afternoon refreshments on deck, it divides the day better.

One of the first things to do after embarking on a steamer is to hunt up the dining room steward and ask for a table. If you like to be by yourself, you may ask for a "small table." If your preference is for a group say so. Most stewards have an amazing faculty for putting at the same table passengers who will enjoy one another. It is the steward who makes recommendations to the captain, although there is always the polite fiction that the captain has made up his own table and an invitation to sit there partakes of a royal command.

On most of the big liners the captain's table is fairly formal and its guests instead of straggling in by twos and threes are likely to meet and enter together. Some captains, notably on the French line, order the dinner for the entire table, but ordinarily each one selects for himself from the dinner card.

* * *

Ship fare does not vary greatly. You are likely to be served more roast beef on English liners, more chicken on French boats, and lots of rice in the Pacific. If you go on a Scandinavian boat then smorgasbord is the thing to eat, each guest circling the huge table in the dining salon and picking out for himself what he will eat. Many travelers make practically an entire meal from the smorgasbord, thus expanding to a whole meal what technically is an appetizer.

Up in the North Sea you may be served lobster for breakfast, on Russian and Finnish boats the food is hearty, and on practically all trans-oceanic liners you may order anything you like cooked in the kitchen, from duckling to baked Alaska salmon. I well remember a particularly gay crossing on a Dutch boat where each of the eight at the table took turns in ordering a complete dinner, each trying to outdo the other, the prize going to the man who was smart enough to order special food put on at Dover, not that the ship was not sufficiently well equipped but that he had gone to particular pains with the chef's aid to acquire a whole meal of fresh fish of various kinds.

* * *

Berths and meals are always an extra charge on trains. Before dining-car service was developed as well as it is today, many persons used to carry their own lunch boxes and in certain parts of the world one still fares better that way.

Everyone who ever has stayed at a certain Madrid hotel will remember the departure, the presentation of a huge sombrero, filled with particularly delicious food which brightened the journey in any direction.

On American trains if one orders a la carte the result is likely to be better than the table d'hote meal, while in Europe the table d'hote usually is all that is available. Ham and eggs, omelets, chops, steaks, are the main dishes which are best on trains in the United States and latterly, to the great joy of most travelers, there has been instituted the "salad bowl." The salad bowl actually is salad prepared in the French way, well mixed with oil and vinegar and with greater variety in greens than was the case with the former quartered tomato resting on a lettuce leaf. Cheese is grated over the top, and with toast and a hot drink provides a satisfying meal, especially for the person who is spending three or four days on the train.

Preparing a picnic basket for a train meal can be great fun. For instance, in Italy there are the big African peaches, luxuries but worth it, cheese, white rolls and salami.

The Swiss bakeries are a joy, and a tiny pot of honey, or a cherry preserve, may mean more to the traveler than the entire hot meal which the dining-car offers. German meats are amazing and anyone who ever had a meal packed by the famous Sachers in Vienna will remember it.

* * *

As a member of a party coming out of Russia I had quite a discussion with the officials over the picnic basket. Four chickens were promised, but eight asked for since our party was large, the train six hours late coming in from Odessa to Kieff and the journey from Kieff to the Polish border a long one. For hours the discussion went on. Finally the provisions were loaded on board, we set to, reminding ourselves, however, that we must save enough for future lunches, and then discovered that while we had eight fowl, we had not eight chickens but eight baby chicks. It took marvels of carving to produce a few mouthfuls for each person and the luggage was searched and researched for edibles before the train finally arrived at its destination.

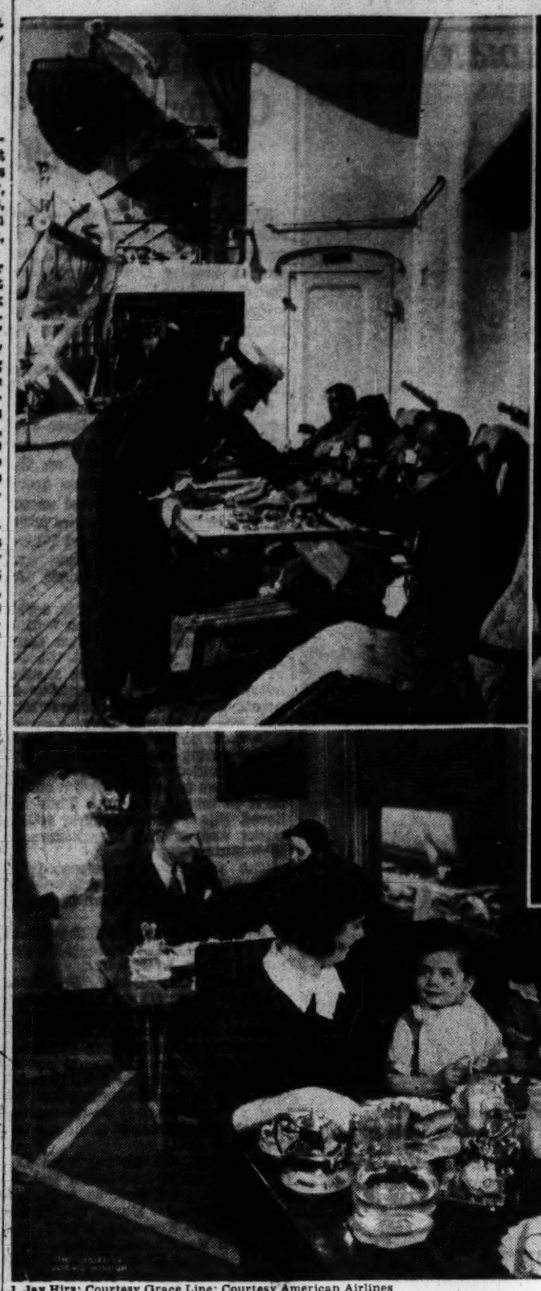
* * *

When you step for the first time on a French train do not give all of your attention to the legends on the side of the freight cars, eight horses or 40 men. American doughboys may have found it funny, but you, if you are wise, will listen to the man on the platform calling out some possibly unintelligible words. He is not announcing a fresh edition of the newspapers; he is warning you of luncheon reservations, and if you want "first table" you must step up to him pretty smartly and say so. For travelers are seated according to their table reservations, and the second and third sittings must wait for their predecessors to leisurely consume their soup, veal and petit pois, salad and cheese, before they can partake of their own.

If you are taking a long afternoon's train trip in England you will have an opportunity to order a basket with hot drinks and biscuits. You must speak for it when you board the train. Somewhere along the line it is handed up from a wayside station and you repack the basket after you have finished with it and put it off again according to instructions.

Perhaps the best fed people are the airplane travelers. For on every landing field there is an opportunity to purchase food. Excellent meals are now served, hot, on the plane itself, and in South America hot drinks are served without charge at nearly every landing field.

Where the Food Issue Is Abundantly Solved



J. Jay Hirz; Courtesy Grace Line; Courtesy American Airlines

Upper—Refreshments on Deck of Steamship
Lower—Dining on the Challenger, Low-Priced Train of the U. P. and C. & N. W. Railroads, Which Serves a 30-Cent Luncheon

Upper—Dining Room on the Steamer Santa Paula of the Grace Line
Lower—Having a Snack Aboard an American Airlines Plane

Tourabouts

Proceeding quietly and without ceremony, the laying of the keel plates of "No. 552," huge superliner which is destined to be the sistership and running mate of the Queen Mary, has just been completed. If work on the new ship continues on schedule, the new Cunard White Star liner will slide down the ways in 1938 during the time the great Empire Exhibition will be held in Glasgow. Her launching at Clydebank, which is but a few miles down the river from Glasgow, is expected to prove a feature of major interest during the exhibition.

* * *

Utmost care is being taken by workmen, now busy preparing Paris for its 1937 International Exposition, not to injure a cedar tree which has been standing on the Quai de Tokyo for nearly two centuries. Near this spot the building for the Museum of Modern Art is being erected. Its location here has been the site of two buildings preceding the present structure within the space of 200 years.

* * *

The first of these was a residence of Madame Pompadour. She planted a tree which became known as "The Cedar of Madame Pompadour." When, in the passage of time, Mme. Pompadour's house was razed and another built in its place, the architects took care that the new structure should not disturb the old tree. Now the second house has disappeared and the new museum is rising rapidly in its place, but the historic cedar tree still remains undisturbed in its original spot on the Quai de Tokyo.

* * *

Antelope herds sometimes numbering hundreds often thrill tourists who take the motor trip across the Egyptian Desert to the distant Oasis of Siwa, seat of the Temple of Jupiter Amon. The little animals, protected by the Egyptian Government, like to race with the car and often cross the road ahead of it by a narrow margin of safety.

* * *

A new service of flying-boats is to be inaugurated whereby a passenger may make the trip from London to Australia in seven days instead of the present airplane service of 13½ days, according to Sherman A. Boyce, manager of the American Express Travel Service. There will be two services each week from London to Sydney, and the service probably will be extended from Sydney to New Zealand with a once-weekly schedule.

* * *

The first stop of the flying-boats will be Marseilles and thence to Naples, Corfu, Athens and Alexandria. The service to India and thence to Singapore will be mainly the route used at the present time with deviations necessary for landings on water instead of land. Galilee and Lake Habaniyih will be used instead of Bagdad. The usual route will be followed from Singapore to Darwin, thence the flight will be along the southern shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria, across to Cape York Peninsula, stopping at Karumba, on the Norman River, on to the port of Bowen, then Gladstone, Brisbane and Sydney, covering in all 14,233 miles.

* * *

The department stores of Berlin have recently organized a service for tourists to make shopping easy and a pleasure to all such buyers that annually throng the stores and are unable to speak the German language. Signs are posted in conspicuous places which bear the enlarged photograph of the interpreters and the language they speak. Accompanying the portrait of each interpreter is his country's flag and other useful information for shopping.

* * *

Travel to Hawaii and the South Seas has been resumed with a boom, after the interruption caused by the Pacific coast maritime strike, which has been settled. Officials of the Matson Line, which maintains passenger service from San Francisco to Los Angeles to Hawaii, Fiji, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia, report that bookings until late in the summer exceed optimistic expectations. In Hawaii alone this year, 40,000 tourists are expected, which will establish a record.

Florida Preparing For Music Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 25—Four concert and operatic stars will be augmented by the State Symphony Orchestra and massed choirs of 500 voices in presenting the Florida Music Festival here in late March, an annual event that has placed St. Petersburg in the front rank of American musical centers.

Incorporated this year with the city's great Festival of States, the Music Festival will take on the character of the famous Eisteddfods of Wales, with choirs from several Florida cities, and college glee clubs and choruses competing for prizes on the outdoor concert stage in Williams Park.

Paul Althouse, Metropolitan Opera tenor, will make his first appearance at the festival. Frederick Baer, concert baritone, has been recalled by popular demand for his third consecutive appearance. For the soprano roles, the directors have procured Jeanette Vreeland, another star new to the festival. Florence Eustis of the Chicago Civic Opera Company will be contralto soloist.

In addition to their solo parts, these artists will sing several operatic numbers as a quartet.

Gulf Coast Cities Outline Their Many Points of Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—Four of the cities with the most historical interest along the Gulf Coast—New Orleans, Mobile, Vicksburg and Natchez—have organized to publicize their attractions for tourists and other sightseers.

In advertising New Orleans' spring fiesta, scheduled for March 10-17, which will include pageants, flower shows and trips through the famed Vieux Carre, the Crescent City will also advertise Mobile's Azalea Trail. In urging visitors to see Mobile's brilliant flower trail, the Gulf City will also extol the virtues of its neighboring city's fiesta.

Hotels from Vicksburg and Natchez all the way to New Orleans and Mobile will advertise the gulf coast, its ancient cities and the beauty and entertainment they offer to tourists and visitors.

Natchez and Vicksburg, beautiful ante-bellum cities of Mississippi, with their relics and souvenirs of plantation days before the war between the states, and Mobile and New Orleans, cities founded in the early eighteenth century by the daring French chevaliers, have united to further a plan expected to bring splendid results for each city.

Sales Tax Totals $44,349,113

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—William Reed, City Collector, has announced that the collections of the city's 2 per cent sales tax for 1936 stands at $44,349,113, with many individuals, business and industrial concerns yet to be heard from. It is expected the total receipts for the entire year will total $45,000,000. All payments for the final quarter of 1936 were due on Jan. 15.

Townsend Verdict Reveals Loss of Prestige for Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—A verdict of "guilty" handed down yesterday in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against Dr. Francis E. Townsend momentarily recalls to the capital's attention the $200-a-month old-age pension movement which loomed a year ago as a major national issue, but at present has ceased to have any practical significance on the legislative horizon.

Verdict of the court was rendered on the charge of contempt of the United States House of Representatives which rose out of the doctor's defiance of a special House investigating committee last summer. He is subject to imprisonment of from one month to a year or a fine of from $100 to $1000. The judge has deferred passage of the sentence, however, pending action on an appeal by defense attorneys.

Dr. Townsend himself immediately accepted the verdict as a good omen for the future of his movement, declaring that it "unquestionably will increase the activities of our old-age revolving pensions organization because the consensus of opinion the country over is that I have been the victim of an injustice."

Two former associates of Dr. Townsend already have pleaded guilty on the same charge and been fined $100 each and placed on probation for one year—an action by the court which forecasts probable lenience toward the leader of the movement. In the political background is full realization that severe punishment would have given the appearance of persecution and have provided Dr. Townsend with publicity which would help his cause.

It is an open secret that the Townsend movement is unpopular with both regular political parties. It injected an unknown element into the political situation at the time of its heyday previous to the elections which threatened to disrupt party lines. The House investigation at which Dr. Townsend's act of defiance took place was admittedly conceived in the hope of discrediting the movement before election day.

That the investigation had any such effect is open to doubt. Congressional leaders, following the Townsend "walk-out," hushed up the whole affair on the theory that it would be better strategy to ignore the whole thing than to give Dr. Townsend an opportunity to pose as a victim of persecution. The committee's report was carefully withheld until long after the elections, when its publication attracted almost no attention.

The doctor's arrival in Washington last week to stand trial was intended to be the signal for launching a new drive for enactment of old-age pension legislation. Officials of the organization still claim approximately 150 votes in the House. But at a mass meeting of Townsend supporters on Jan. 16, less than a score of members of Congress appeared, a fact which attests to the significant decrease in sympathy for that type of legislation.

This does not mean, however, that old-age pension legislation is a lost cause. On the contrary, while the tendency in Congress is to concede that the $200-a-month plan is entirely out of the question the momentum of the Townsend movement is being diverted into new channels and will probably have important influence on modifications in the Social Security Act.

Even members of Congress who still openly avow loyalty to the Townsend movement itself concede in private that the public support which has been mobilized for the Townsend Plan should be diverted to what they term more reasonable legislative objectives. Unquestionably an unsatisfied public demand is still represented by the movement. It is primarily a question now of channeling it toward a measure which could command majority support in Congress.

Cobbling Taught at School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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Melrose Boy May Settle Left-Hand Pitching for Bees—Quadrangular Athletes Ready

Bees' Manager Pleased With Young Billy Weir

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 25—Speaking before the first annual dinner of the Boston chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association of America early in February, Manager Bill McKechnie of the Boston Bees said, among other things: "Billy Weir is one of the most talented left-handed pitching prospects I have seen in my experience in the major leagues. He is a strong youngster, learns quickly and has plenty on his fast ball. If he continues to show the improvement this year that he showed in the short time he was with the Bees late in 1936, I wouldn't trade him for Dizzy Dean!"

McKechnie's statement was undoubtedly forgotten two minutes after it had boomed across the Swiss Room of the Copley-Plaza, for big league managers often make such predictions when discussing rookies. But there was a note of seriousness in McKechnie's voice, and, suspicious that he really was speaking his honest opinion, we cornered him after the dinner.

"Of course I meant it," declared the Bees' pilot. "Every word of it. Young Weir pitched excellent ball for us in the closing weeks of last season. He improved 50 per cent each time he went out on the rubber. And, if this improvement continues in 1937, I wouldn't trade him for two Deans!"

No finer tribute could be paid to a young pitcher. Weir is only 23 years of age and, barring unforseen mishaps, has at least 10 good seasons on the mound ahead of him. He was a hard pitcher to hit in 1936, and it was his first taste of organized baseball. This year Billy will be more effective than last. It is not difficult to understand McKechnie's attitude.

Ever since his arrival in Boston under the Fuchs regime, McKechnie has been searching for a winning left-handed hurler. He thought he had one in Ed Brandt, but big Ed was inconsistent. Tom Zachary stopped in Boston during the final months of his career. But until Weir came along, it seemed the veteran pilot was destined to go through another season without a promising young "lefty."

A native of Melrose, a fact which makes his opportunity with the Bees even more interesting to the local public, Weir starred in baseball, football, hockey and track at Melrose High School. From there he entered the University of New Hampshire, where he spent four years winning games for the Wildcat nine—three with the varsity and one as a freshman. It was while pitching a no-hit game against Northeastern University that President Bob Quinn first watched the youngster in action.

"I liked him from the start," said Bob recently. "He worked against those Northeastern batters as if he knew what it was all about. Since that time, of course, I have become better acquainted with him, and I find that he has an ideal temperament. He'll go a long way in the big leagues."

Weir completed his studies for a Bachelor of Science degree at New Hampshire in January. He is, therefore, in a position to step out into the world and follow a business career.

"I could begin right now applying the knowledge passed along to me in college," said Weir yesterday during his southward journey toward this Florida city. "And I'd follow that course without hesitation if I didn't think that baseball held a future for me. I have always loved the game more than any other sport, and am indeed grateful for the opportunity Bob Quinn and Bill McKechnie have given to me. I'll show them they haven't made a mistake."

Weir was approached by several big league scouts during his New Hampshire career. In fact, one afternoon he worked out with the Detroit Tigers at Fenway Park and Manager Mickey Cochrane offered him a contract.

However, after a lengthy talk with Bob Quinn, young Weir decided that his best chance was with the Bees. He would have a better chance, he reasoned, to pitch regularly with the Boston club than he would in Detroit.

In his brief stay with the Bees in 1936 the former collegian won four games and lost only three. Two of those setbacks came from the Cincinnati Reds by 2-to-1 and 3-to-0 scores. He faced the Cubs, Pirates, Phillies, Reds, Dodgers and Giants, beating the Phils twice and the Giants and Dodgers once each.

Boston Bees Purchase Scranton Franchise

SCRANTON, Penna., Feb. 25 (AP)—Perry B. Farrell, president of the New York-Pennsylvania Baseball League, announced today the Boston National League club has purchased the Scranton franchise and will operate the team as a "farm" this year under the managership of Bob Coleman, former major league player.

The action was taken after Joseph Swift and William Schneider, owners of the Scranton franchise, surrendered it to the club and received a sum, reported to have been betwen $4000 and $5000, from the Boston team.

Farrell revoked the Scranton franchise some time ago because of the club's financial difficulties. Swift and Schneider filed a petition in court asking an injunction to prevent this, but the petition was dismissed.

John Quinn, son of Bob Quinn, head of the Boston club, will head the new corporation to operate the Scranton team.

Jordan Only Holdout

Gene Moore and Jim Mosolf, outfielders, returned their signed contracts to the Boston Bees according to an announcement from Bob Quinn, president. Buck Jordan now is the only holdout on the squad.

Larry Kelley Will Have Another Busy Season

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Feb. 25 (AP)—Lawrence M. (Larry) Kelley, Yale football star, will be just as busy after his graduation in June as he was last fall snaring passes for the Elis. He will be:

A teacher in American history at Peddie Institute, his alma mater.

An assistant coach in football, basketball and baseball at Peddie.

A graduate student in history at Princeton.

Dr. Wilbour E. Saunders, headmaster at Peddie, announced Kelley's appointment to the faculty today.

College Swimming Results

New York 43, Manhattan 26.
Villanova 54, Temple 19.

Tufts' Freshman Basketball Team Pleases Cochrane

If Tufts' freshman basketball team doesn't win another game this year they have at least one victory to look back upon as the crowning achievement of an otherwise mediocre season. Last Tuesday night the Jumbo yearlings toppled the Northeastern freshman from the unbeaten ranks with a 43-to-39 triumph. Prior to this defeat the Huskies had the impressive record of 13 straight victories.

To date the Tufts team has scored victories over Brown, Babson Institute and Northeastern and have lost to Andover, Boston University, Rhode Island and the University of New Hampshire.

When the Tufts freshmen reported to Coach Chet Delano the first of the season they represented one of the best squads the Jumbos have had for several years. This group had height, speed, passing and shooting ability.

Borden Takes Over Task

Delano had hardly put a team together before he was forced to pass up his coaching duties for an indefinite period. Then came the problem for a freshman basketball coach. Ollie Borden, who never played basketball, but was a former Tufts baseball and football star, took over the task.

To the outsider it seemed strange that a man who never played the court game would be capable of coaching a team. Nevertheless, Borden went to work and has developed a good team.

Asked how he knew so much about basketball, he replied: "I roomed with Izzy Harris while at college and he was probably one of the greatest court stars Tufts ever had. Naturally, he talked constantly about the game, its offensive and defensive points. I picked up much valuable information from him, never realizing that it would come in handy in such an emergency as this."

Borden's team, as it takes the floor against opponents, consists of Charlie Tibbs at center, Phil Varney and Ted Gladwin, forwards, and Ted Sheehan and Henry Pecheux, guards. For spares he has Gordon Willey and Whitey Bonney at the forward posts and Albert Goldman and George Reed for guards.

Offensive Cogs

Tibbs, who hails from Weymouth, and Varney, a Melrose and Worcester Academy boy, both are six footers and have been the offensive cogs in Tuft's attack. Gladwin, who learned his basketball at Quincy High School, is a good passer. The defensive play of Sheehan, Kents Hill, and Pecheux, a Newburgh (N. Y.) boy, has been above the average.

Borden, in commenting on his team's victory over the Northeastern freshmen said, "It was our night. The boys were breaking fast and getting the ball. The Northeastern team just couldn't seem to get going."

Although Borden has done most of the work with this group, Varsity Coach Arthur Cochrane has had a parental eye on the Jumbo yearlings' progress. Next year this team will be up for the varsity and from all appearance Cochrane is going to have some of the best material he had to work with for some time. "There is not an individual star on the squad," Cochrane said, watching the freshman team scamper through their afternoon workout, "but they do know how to work together and that goes a long way toward making a successful team."

Game Tomorrow

Tomorrow night the Jumbo yearlings meet the Harvard freshman at the Cousens Gymnasium. Other remaining games on their schedule are Brown, Boston Boys' Club, and Huntington School.

If Delano is unable to get back for the baseball season, Borden expects he will coach the freshman baseball team. Already he has started to work with Ken Nash with the varsity squad.

* * *

If Bob Curney, Northeastern freshman basketball star, never plays in the Tufts gymnasium again it will be all right with him. Five times has the former Medford High star taken the big court there, and five times his team has been beaten. The defeat that hurt the most came last Tuesday when Curney's Northeastern freshmen suffered their first loss in 13 starts.

* * *

Three times in high school Gurney played against the Tufts Junior Varsity, and all three times the favored schoolboys lost. Then he appeared on an independent team, but the jinx still held, and last Tuesday he could not shake it off.

* * *

The Husky Cubs still have a chance to make the most impressive record in Northeastern history, for victories in the last two games will give them 14 wins in 15 starts. Exeter will be played on Saturday, while the wind-up with Harvard Freshmen comes next Wednesday in Cambridge.

International-American Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	22	8	11	130	91	52
Springfield	17	9	11	92	93	43
Providence	16	7	17	98	109	39
New Haven	12	6	20	86	106	30
Western Division						
Syracuse	21	5	15	137	109	47
Pittsburgh	17	3	19	103	104	37
Cleveland	9	8	21	79	113	26

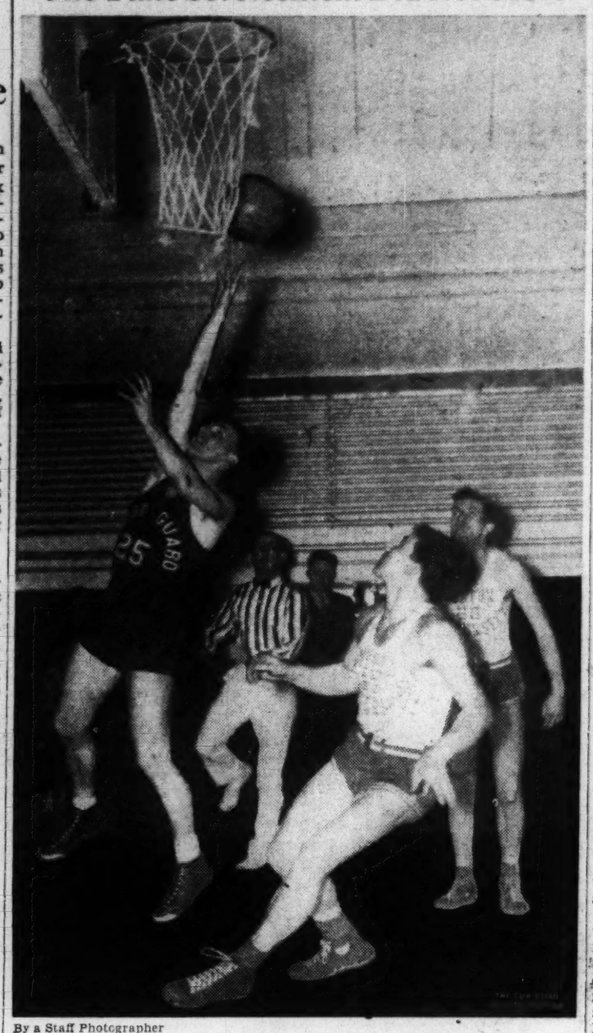
Results Feb. 24
Providence 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Philadelphia 9, Cleveland 3.

Army Elects Rogner

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 25 (AP)—Harris E. Rogner of Masury, Ohio, yesterday was elected captain of Army's 1938 basketball team. Rogner, the varsity center, was an end on the cadet football team last fall.

The "Where to Dine" and "Amusement" Groups which regularly appear on this page will be found on Page 11 in this edition.

One Time Sol Nechtem Did Not Score



By a Staff Photographer

Russell, Coast Guard Star, Scoring Against Terriers

The Boston University Basketball Team Encountered Little Difficulty Ending Its Home Court Season With a 54-35 Victory Over the United States Coast Guard Five, at the St. Botolph Street Gym, Last Night. Nechtem Featured the B. U. Attack With 20 Points, Running His Season Total to 209 for 13 Games

Down the Sports Trail

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25 (AP)—Tyrus Raymond Cobb's mellow southern drawl drifted through the golf locker room.

In the sanctum of the divot and missed putt, Ty was talking baseball. He knows his subject, or—are the record books wrong?

Without preliminaries, and shadow boxing nicely, the reporter worked the first and last of the Banks county, Georgia, ball-playing Cobbs into a corner.

Is Lou Gehrig worth the $50,000 he's asking of the Yankees to play first base for them this season?

"Say, podner, if I answered that question like I think you want me to, I'd have the club owners on my neck in a hurry," countered T. R. C. "I'll say this: Gehrig is worth all he can get. He has a wonderful record."

Is it bad psychology to have a player make a larger salary than his manager?

"The salary question has nothing to do with it. If a player is a great star, he has a definite box office value. The fans come out to see him play, not to watch the manager."

Do club owners make too big a profit in proportion to the players' salaries?

"I can't go for that one. If I owned a club, I would be looking for all the profits I could make."

What, if anything, is wrong with baseball?

"Baseball should go back to the dead ball of my time. . . . Too many games are decided in the first inning now. We've lost the greatest thrill of all—the winning run. Bring back inside ball. Get rid of 'outside ball,' you know, the kind that goes outside the park all the time. Why, it's gotten so that a rookie who doesn't hit a home run in his first series is looked upon as a sissy. Revive the old 1-0 game and you'll find your answer in stimulated interest and bigger attendances.

"Restore the old ball and you restore the value of one run. Closer competition will be assured. Secondary clubs, with a couple of good pitchers who could just about win their own games, would have more of a chance. And it wouldn't take two hours or more to play a game."

What was the toughest ball for you to hit?

"They were all tough." (Come, come now, Mr. Cobb, you wouldn't be giving away a professional secret at this late date.) "Well, the hardest one for me to hit was the 'emory ball,' since barred. That old sailor got my goat but I never told it before."

Who was the hardest pitcher to bat against?

"There were three left handers, Carl Weilman of St. Louis, George Mogridge of Washington and Ed Karger of Boston. That Boston fellow didn't have much more than a barnyard curve but he had me breaking my back."

Venzke Will Try For The 1000-Meter Title

NEW YORK, Feb. 25, (AP)—The draw for heats for the 600- and 1000-meter runs in Saturday's national A. A. U. track and field championships disclosed today that Gene Venzke will try for the 1000-meter title as well as the 1500-meter, in which he is defending champion.

Twenty-one runners will compete in three heats in the 1000, with Venzke and Michigan Normal's Abe Rosencrantz heading the seven runners in the second heat. Roy Robinson of San Francisco and Bill Ray of New York top the first heat, while Manhattan's Lou Burns finds Abbott Conway of Toronto and Ernie Federoff, former Temple star, against him in the third.

The 600-meter also drew 21 runners. Jim Herbert, young star of the indoor season, and Al Fitoh of San Francisco top one of the heats. Syracuse Eddie O'Brien, Ed Cook of Williams and Ted Still of Lincoln University are in another, while Dick Gill of Boston College, Sam Miller of Indiana and Carl Morrill of Rhode Island State head the third.

Cuban Players Outhit And Outfield Giants

HAVANA, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Cuban armed forces outhit and outfielded the New York Giants yesterday to defeat the National League champions 7 to 4 in the opening game of the spring exhibition baseball season.

Ten thousand fans, including high officials in the Navy and Army, saw the Cuban forces pound two of their countrymen—Thomas de la Cruz and Adolfo Luque—for 11 hits while Eckelson held the major leaguers to 10 scattered blows. The Giants also were charged with four errors as against two by the Cubans.

De la Cruz, a member of the Giants' Jersey City farm, allowed 10 hits and four runs in seven innings. Luque, listed as a coach on the New Yorkers' roster, was nicked for only one hit in the last two frames but erratic support allowed the Cubans three runs in the eighth.

Linfield Wins, 6-1

BELFAST, Feb. 25 (AP)—In second-round Irish football cup replays yesterday, Linfield swamped Glentoran, 6-1, and Newry Town and Portadown drew, 2-2, necessitating a third clash.

Details Ironed Out for Coming Hockey Playoffs

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP) — The National Hockey League's board of governors ironed out details of the annual Stanley Cup playoffs, reported increased attendance, accepted a new trophy from President Frank Calder, and discussed the complicated affairs of the New York Americans in a four-hour session yesterday.

The board decided that the first two matches of the best-three-out-of-five series for the league championship would be played on the home ice of the American group winners with the last three games shifting to Canada. This series probably will pit the Detroit Red Wings, defending league champions and Stanley Cup holders, against the Montreal Canadiens.

The best-two-out-of-three series between the clubs finishing second in each group and the two third place outfits will open on the ice of the clubs finishing the regular season with the higher number of points. The third games, if necessary also will be played there.

In order to prevent long overtime games during the playoffs the governors decided that a new ice surface would have to be built at the end of each 80 minutes of play. They believed this would eliminate rolling pucks and enable the players to maintain a faster pace.

The new trophy presented by Calder will go to the rookie selected as the best first-year man each season.

An average increase of 10 per cent was reported in gate receipts for this season compared with last.

Although Bill Dwyer, Sr., came up by air from Miami for the meeting it was not disclosed whether or not the former owner of the Americans believes he can straighten out financial matters and regain possession of the club by the April 15 deadline. The league is running the club now and will place it on the market if Dwyer is unable to meet his obligations.

Attending the meting were Col. J. R. Kilpatrick and Lester Patrick of the Rangers; Thomas Arnold of the Montreal Maroons; Conny Smythe of Toronto; Dwyer and manager Red Dutton of the Americans; Arthus Ross of the Boston Bruins and James Norris, Sr. of Detroit. The Canadiens were represented by proxy. The Chicago Blackhawks, last in the American division and already eliminated from participation in the playoffs, were not represented.

Olympic Champion Will Visit Arena To See Old Rivals

Harold G. Storke, who is looking after the details of the North American figure skating championships which are being held at the Arena tomorrow and Saturday of this week, today received an unexpected surprise. This was in the form of a telegram from Karl Shaefer, famous Olympic skating champion, who is making a special trip from New York to the championships.

Shaefer is anxious to renew acquaintances with Robin Lee of Minneapolis and Montgomery "Bud" Wilson of Toronto, two skaters who extended the great Shaefer to the limit at the Olympic Games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen last February. Lee, however, will not be here as a competitor, having withdrawn because of an injured kneecap.

The famous Perry sisters of Ottawa who do a sensational free-skating program in addition to their school figures are liked by many devotees of the sport to win the North American title.

The recent Canadian championships which were held last week in Montreal brought out some very high class performances. Canada is sending 16 skaters to the North Americans and these entries plus all of the leading American skaters should produce the finest competition of this sort ever seen in Boston.

Competes at Arena Tomorrow

By a Staff Photographer

Joan Tozzer of the Skating Club of Boston

Dartmouth and Cornell Favored in Quadrangular

Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth and Cornell finish their pre-track meet practice today in preparation for the second annual Quadrangular meet, to be staged at the Boston Garden on Saturday, starting at 7:30 p. m. There is promise of one of the closest indoor affairs ever staged in Boston, with the team battle Boston, with the team battle among Dartmouth, Yale and Cornell; and Harvard, defending champion, though slated to be fourth this year, likely to prove an important factor.

Dartmouth is figured to bring a well-balanced team to Boston. With the exception of the two-mile relay and the mile and two mile, the Big Green is expected to score in every event. Its main strength, of course, will be in the sprints and hurdles, where Dartmouth may run up 14 points.

John Donovan of Dartmouth, ace high hurdler of the eastern indoor track season, is favored in the high sticks of the Quadrangular meet, with his competition to come from Capt. Bill Schmidt of Harvard, Bill Watson of Dartmouth and Charlie Neff, the diminutive Cornell hurdler. There has been a swing to Donovan also in the 50-yard dash in the last few days. A year ago Donovan ran second to Milton Green in the hurdles and third to Green and his teammate, John D. Johnson, in the dash.

Might Do in Dash

He is a very fast starter and at 50 yards may edge Jim Pender of Cornell who beat Nick Kerr of Yale at 75 yards in the Yale-Cornell dual meet at Ithaca last Saturday. Johnson will be in the final points and Dartmouth would practically clinch the meet if they were able to take first and second places in both the dash and hurdles, as is a possibility.

Next to Cornell, Dartmouth has the best mile relay team in year, has a good pole vaulter in Wharton, two good high jumpers in Eldridge and Cuffe, the intercollegiate indoor and outdoor shotput champion in Tony Geniawicz, a sure point winner in Wayne Ballantyne, 35-pound weight thrower, and expects Warren King to score in the broad jump.

Cornell's strength is tied up in the track events. Had Jack Moakley the field strength of other years, the Ithacans would go into the meet a favorite. Cornell will do well to score six points in the field events, these to come from Vreeland and Van Ranst in the shotput, Safford in the weight throw and Pender in the broad jump.

In the track events, however, Cornell will be all powerful. Capt. John Meaden and Herb Cornell are favored in the mile and two-mile, respectively, and Meaden has a fine running mate in miler Welch, and Cornell an equally strong mate in two-miler Bill Bassett. Cornell has the outstanding mile relay team in the games on a basis of time performances this indoor season and will have an equally formidable two-mile team.

Yale's strength is in the field events, though the Elis hope to score through Nick Kerr in the dash, Ben Holderness in the mile, Capt. Wilbur Woodland in the two-mile and Coach Frank Kanaly will send a strong two-mile relay team to the starting mark, one with Joe Fox, Everett Hamilton, Ben Holderness and Johns Congdon, all likely to break two minutes for their individual legs.

Good Field Event Men

Bill Harding tops Yale's real strength in the field events. He is favored to win the pole vault from Win Pettingell of Harvard. Johnny Badman of Yale is expected to win the high jump, John Castle the weight throw and Ed Ethridge the broad jump. Furthermore, Carl Oldach may be in the points in the pole vault and John Ferguson in the broad jump.

Stripped of most of the strength that made it unbeatable a year ago, Harvard figures to score in the hurdles through Bill Schmidt, the mile through Alec Northrop, the two-mile through Henry Marcy and hopes for a third in the mile relay and a first in the two-mile relay. Win Pettingell and Howard Cook, the pole vaulters, should be in the points in that event. Bob Haydock is a high jump possibility. Bert Litman should score in the shotput and Steve Brennan in the 35-pound weight throw, but even maximum performances on Harvard's part cannot enable it to duplicate its performance of last year in winning the Quadrangular Games.

Interest in the meet is high and tickets may be obtained at both the Boston Garden and the Harvard Athletic Association, with the entire stadium priced a $1.65 and the entire balcony at $1.10.

College Notes

Boston University's hockey team, lead by the speedy Jerry Desrosiers, handed the Dartmouth six an unexpected setback, 4-2, at Hanover last night. The midget right winger scored three goals and helped on another. Both teams were bothered by poor ice.

* * *

Any hopes of local fans that Harvard might engage McGill in a return hockey game on Boston ice were dispelled last night when William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard, announced that the Harvard-Yale series would definitely end the Crimson's hockey season.

* * *

The Harvard freshmen six went on a scoring spree yesterday afternoon at the Boston Arena and rung up a 11-3 victory against the Framingham High School team. Capt. Warren Winslow and Lu Eaton led the Crimson yearlings attack with three goals and four assists each.

* * *

Tufts' freshman track team defeated the M. I. T. yearlings at the Cousens Gym cage yesterday afternoon, 44-37. It was the first time in several years that a Tufts' freshman team has been able to conquer over the Engineers in a dual meet.

* * *

Led by the high-scoring Sol Nechtem Boston University's basketball team defeated the Coast Guard, 54-35, last night at the St. Botolph Street Gym. The Terriers had little difficulty in breaking through the Coast Guard's defense and at half time had rolled up 28-16 advantage. Nechtem scored 20 points for his night's work. Capt. Abe Rabinovitz and Russ Lawry were the other B. U. men who helped to swamp the boys from New London.

* * *

Scoring its ninth-consecutive victory of the season, Harvard's strong swimming team defeated the Springfield mermen, 62-13, at the indoor athletic building pool last night. The Crimson swimmers took first place in seven events. Hutter, who was expected to try for a new record in the 220-yard free style, competed only in the 100-yard free style. Coach Hal Uhlen decided at the last minute not to race him in this event.

Paul Waner Accepts

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25 (AP)—Paul Waner, National League batting champion, who turned down the first contract offered him by the Pittsburgh Pirates changed his mind today. President William E. Benswanger said Waner telephoned his acceptance of a one-year contract from his home at St. Petersburg, Fla. Terms were not disclosed.

College Hockey Results

Army 2, Middlebury 0.
Boston 4, Dartmouth 2.
Minnesota 3, Michigan 1.

American Hockey Association

St. Paul 4, Kansas City 3.

East Meets West In Midget Auto Race at Garden

East meets West tonight, at Boston Garden, in one of the most colorful and closely contested midget auto race tournaments to be staged here. Rivalry is expected in the big money event, a 30-lap feature, five laps longer than the usual feature race, which will present an octet of human speedsters, amongst them the fastest midget auto racers in the world. Four drivers will represent the East, and an equal number will be the West's standard-bearers.

The eastern quartet includes Bill Schindler, league leader, whose sparkling performances have made him a favorite with midget race fans; "Wild Bill" Holmes, reckless runner-up; "Sunny Jim" Colburn and Bob Sall. The West's stars are "Shorty" Sorenson, who occupied the same proud position in Chicago that Schindler does in Boston; Harry McQuinn, his closest rival; Frankie Beeder, who has been racing in Boston, but who chose to join his fellow westerners for tonight's tourney, and Duke Nalon, who has turned in some spdendid performances in Chicago and Milwaukee. Point standing in their respective sectors:

East	
Bill Schindler	265
"Wild Bill" Holmes	240
"Sunny Jim" Colburn	193
Bob Sall	88
West	
"Shorty" Sorensen	754
Harry McQuinn	557
Duke Nalon	540
Frankie Beeder	143

Last week, Frankie Beeder, St. Louis driver, gave the customers a real thrill when his car, the "Golden Casket," climbed a perpendicular wall, and raced along at break-neck speed for 40 feet. Bill Schindler won the feature last week, lengthening the margin which separates him from the next-best local man.

Eastern Indoor Polo Competition March 20

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—Competition in the Eastern Indoor Polo championships, in which teams will qualify for the East-West matches, will get under way at Squadrons A and C March 20, the Indoor Polo Association announced today.

Starting March 20 the eastern champions in the senior, junior and Sherman Memorial classes will be held. In the week of March 29-April 3 the intercollegiate and interscholastic titles will be decided. Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell and West Point, the latter the defending champions, are expected to compete for the intercollegiate crown, while Lawrenceville will defend its schoolboy title against Culver and possibly one other eastern school.

The East-West matches are scheduled for New York April 7 and 10 with the third game, if necessary, on April 13.

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Let us show you how *inexpensively* you can have your
Spring Wardrobe Custom Made!
Our Costume Studio on the third floor will style your Spring coat, suit or dress to your individual type for a most modest sum. We invite you to come in and talk over your wardrobe requirements with our custom-tailor, Mr. Meltzor.
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Your plans for the future may be very different from the future's plans for you.
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"Advantages of Banking by Mail" is the title of a booklet we would like to send you.
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Business and Industry

Production of Tin Last Year at Highest Level Since 1929

Commerce and Finance

Advance in Paper Exports Is Laid To Trade Pacts

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—Assistant Secretary of Commerce Ernest G. Draper credited reciprocal trade agreements today with facilitating the climb of American paper products in foreign commerce.

Mr. Draper, addressing the convention of the American Paper & Pulp Association, said paper exports rose from a low of $18,000,000 in 1932 to $34,000,000 in 1936.

"This improvement has been greatly helped by concessions granted to the United States in reciprocal trade agreements," he said.

Trade With Canada

"Canada gave reductions on books, advertising matter, paper roofing material, pulp board, wall paper and many other items. Our exports to Canada during the first six months of 1936 after the agreement became effective improved tremendously on some of the items listed."

Cuba granted important concessions, he said, and additional benefits came from agreements with France, the Netherlands, and Costa Rica.

He outlined the services performed by the Department of Commerce for the industry in the domestic field and explained one item of importance was research directed toward improving the lasting qualities of book paper.

"The gradual improvement in our domestic business during the last few years has been accompanied by substantial increase in our foreign trade," Mr. Draper said.

Paper Has Big Share

"Our foreign trade in paper and paper base stocks during the past 15 years has made up approximately 5 per cent of our total foreign commerce. The ratio has been fairly constant during the years of expansion as well as during years of declining trade.

"Naturally, so important a part of our foreign trade has been given serious consideration in the negotiation of reciprocal trade agreements. On the import side, over 90 per cent of the trade volume consists of paper-base stocks and newsprint paper."

Since these products already enjoyed free entry, Mr. Draper said, no further concessions were given except to bind them to the free list in agreements with Canada and Sweden.

To aid business in general, Mr. Draper presented the convention a three-point program:

1. Outlaw child labor, excessively low wages and long hours.
2. Clarification of the laws of competition that honorable business may join together in voluntary agreements.
3. An enlargement of the channels of international trade by supporting continuance of the trade agreement act.

Bonds as Collateral For Reserve Notes Gets House Sanction

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House passed and sent to the White House a bill to continue until June 30, 1939, authority for federal reserve banks to use direct obligations of the United States as collateral security for federal reserve notes. The vote was 279 to 105.

Under existing law, the authority would expire March 3.

Lauds Reciprocity

© Harris & Ewing

Ernest G. Draper
Assistant Secretary of Commerce of the United States

'Full Margin' Rule Suggested by SEC To Halt 'Free Rides'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Securities and Exchange Commission has submitted to the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange a "suggestion" that "trading by member exchanges, exchange firms and their partners be fully margined at all times." The SEC move is intended to further curb speculation in stocks.

The SEC, the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board have been making a general survey of the credit situation, at the advice of President Roosevelt.

The chairman of the SEC, James M. Landis, explained that the adoption by the stock exchange of the proposed rules would result in the elimination of "daylight trading" by brokers atnd dealers; that is, dealings within one trading session.

Mr. Landis pointed out there was nothing mandatory about the rules given out and that they applied to stock operations "on and off the floor." He also pointed out that they would place brokers and dealers on the same basis as the public.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—Early action by the Stock Exchange was indicated today toward adoption of regulations suggested by the Federal Securities Commission governing member trading.

Exchange officials made no comment while they waited receipt of the SEC's formally drawn proposals, announced late yesterday at Washington.

But in other exchange quarters, it was said little opposition was expected to the commission's suggestion that exchange members be required at all times to keep their own trading accounts fully margined under Federal Reserve Board rules requiring share buyers to put up 55 per cent of the purchase price in cash.

World Production Of Tin Up 22.2 P. C. In 1936 Above 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World production of tin increased 22.2 per cent in 1936 to a total of 171,888 tons against 140,652 tons in 1935 and is the highest since 1929 when an output of 186,986 tons was recorded, according to the February issue of the International Tin Research and Development Council's Bulletin published by the Hague Statistical Office.

The countries participating in the Control Agreement, says the report, produced 90.8 per cent of the world's tin in 1936 against 88.9 per cent in 1935. The output of tin in British Malaya increased by 45.4 per cent in 1936 to 66,806 tons, and Malaya's share in world production increased from 32.7 per cent in 1935 to 38.9 per cent in 1936.

The production statistics for the principal countries are shown in the following table.

	Output in 1936 Tons	Percentage increase over 1935	Percentage of world output
Malaya	66,806	+45.4	38.9
Neth E. Indies	31,546	+27.6	18.3
Bolivia	24,074	—11.4	14.0
Siam	12,678	+29.7	7.4
Nigeria	9,529	+35.6	5.5
China	8,966	+ 9.2	5.2
Congo	7,514	+15.9	4.4
Other Countries	10,775	— 4.6	6.3
World Total	171,888	+22.3	100.0

The world apparent consumption of tin increased by 10.3 per cent from 142,478 tons in 1935 to 157,182 tions in 1936. In the United States there was an increase of over 21 per cent to 75,643 tons, this figure representing 48 per cent of the world's total consumption. In the United Kingdom, although the increase was only 2 per cent, the consumption of 21,860 tons in 1936 was the highest recorded since 1930.

A new record of 9388 tons was reached in Russia, representing an increase of 28.4 per cent over the figure for 1935. The Japanese consumption of imported and home produced tin in 1936 totaled 6411 tons and is the highest on record for that country. Records were also attained in some of the smaller consuming countries including Belgium with 1580 tons, Poland 1322 tons and Denmark 690 tons.

Substantial percentage increases in tin consumption are shown for France 18.7 per cent, Czechoslovakia 31.9 per cent, and Switzerland 10.8 per cent. The chief decreases were in Germany where consumption fell by 18.8 per cent, in India 8.8 per cent, and in Sweden 13.7 per cent.

Britain Is Seen Curbing Exports Of Money to U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fiscal authorities heard with considerable interest that the British had acted to check exports of money from Great Britain. The advices were that the British Government had asked insurance and investment companies to discontinue capital exports to this country.

Officials here indicated that they regarded this move as in line with the French-American-British accord last fall, an agreement designed to prevent damaging fluctuations in currencies. They would not, however, hazard a guess as to its possible effects until they had a chance to observe future developments.

For some time officials of the United States Treasury Federal Reserve Board and Security Commission have been considering possible methods of taxation to stem the inflow of capital into the United States lest it have a disturbing effect on both domestic economy and international monetary relationships.

Meanwhile, Secretary Morgenthau and members of the Reserve Board's open-market committee were giving attention also to other fiscal affairs. They discussed tentative plans yesterday for the Treasury's March financing. Plans for this were kept secret, but authoritative persons said the borrowing might be confined to refinancing $300,000,000 of maturing bills and $500,000,000 of notes. The heavy inflow of tax revenues during March, they said, was expected to obviate the necessity for any additional cash borrowing.

Opposition to Extending Copper Import Tax Voiced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Communications have been sent to the chairman of the Finance Committee of the House of Representatives by Dwight R. G. Palmer, president of the General Cable Corporation, citing reasons why the tax of 4 cents a pound on copper imports should not be extended after the expiration date of June 30.

The communications set forth that the tax was imposed in 1932 in a period of panic in the copper industry, that it was for an emergency which has passed, and that at that time there was a vast overproduction and accumulation of stocks and it seemed wise to shut out any possibility of imports in order to sustain the then low level of American employment in the domestic copper mines

"A precisely reverse condition now prevails," Mr. Palmer said. "A shortage actually occurred at the end of 1936. Present indications are that in 1937 United States production will not supply United States consumption, and this threatens the probable increase of employment in American fabricating plants."

Other reasons assigned by Mr. Palmer for the discontinuance of the levy follow:

"The tax produces no revenue—not enough to pay administrative charges.

"There is no need of a protective tax on copper.

"Foreign trade would be stimulated.

"The tax promotes waste of an irreplaceable natural resource.

"The tax promotes a copper fabricating monopoly."

Big Sum Spent on Puerto Rican Reconstruction Program by U.S.

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Social and economic reconstruction work in Puerto Rico has cost, since September 1935, more than $40,000,000 and is now giving employment to over 60,000 persons. The program includes rural rehabilitation and electrification, slum elimination and residence construction, improvement to the University of Puerto Rico's buildings and the construction of additional educational centers, and the erection of a cement factory.

Troublesome economic and social conditions confronting the Puerto Rican industry early in the first administration of President Roosevelt resulted in various official and semi-official studies of the causes and possible remedies for the same. The Congress of the United States appropriated $100,000,000 for rehabilitating the island.

Numerous Complaints

The Spanish-American War of 1898 placed Puerto Rico under the jurisdiction of the United States, and since that date political factions on the island have advocated either complete independence for the country or entrance into the United States as the 49th State. Loud and bitter have been the protests against "the way Puerto Rico was being treated by Washington." Economic ruin was predicted if the country failed to break away from the States. Similar consequences were predicted if the country remained as an island province. Statehood in the Union was seen as the means for a long-sought autonomy and as a safeguard to the millions of American dollars invested in the island.

Puerto Rico since the days of its earliest colonization has been essentially an agricultural country, and during the years it has been under the protection of the United States more than 50 per cent of all labor above 10 years of age has been engaged in the fields. Whenever agriculture has been adversely affected the welfare of the island has suffered. The density of population is something more than 500 persons to the square mile.

The official and semi-official studies of 1935 brought this density of population to the attention of the visiting committee, established the importance of needful improvements in social conditions and agricultural methods. The President of the United States issued an executive order establishing a Puerto Rican Reconstruction Administration to initiate, formulate, administer, and supervise relief work, and to employ methods to increase opportunities for labor.

Rural rehabilitation work has been actively pursued in the coffee, sugar, tobacco, and fruit areas. Means have been evolved to extend credit facilities; distribute lands for homestead purposes; alleviate the strain of mortgage debts; repair fences, roads, drains, drying-sheds and other farm buildings, and encourage farmers to diversify crops for the provision of food. Also, five electrification projects have been either started or planned allowing for electricity in the greater portion of the farming areas.

Slum elimination work has included not only the demolishing of unsanitary and dangerous areas, but the construction in their places of modern, sanitary, fireproof, low-cost dwellings. One dwelling in San Juan, the capital, is to accommodate 216 families.

For the building of university structures and additional educational centers $1,500,000 is being spent. Sites have been chosen for 22 educational locations where special courses are to include community organization, general shop work, electricity, plumbing, making of wood and metal objects, carpentry, and concrete construction. Students from the University of Puerto Rico have already acted as instructors.

In the work of reforestation three large forestry nurseries have been started with a production capacity of 20,000,000 trees annually. A daily average of 300 men have been employed for more than a year. An original allotment of $994,140 has recently been increased.

Women Not Overlooked

The women of Puerto Rico have not been overlooked by the Puerto Rican Reconstruction Administration. The organization has established a Self-Help Corporation to supply data, make loans, and furnish technical advice. At present one important project, needlework, is being carried on through a needlework co-operative, and a number of women, formerly without means of livelihood, have been given work.

There are theorists outside the island who believe that Puerto Rico should be an independent nation, although the item of taxes on goods shipped to the United States is overlooked. There are also persons outside the island who cling to the idea that Puerto Rico should become a state in the United States. Then, a third group declares that Puerto Ricans should drop the question of independence or statehood until the island has been rehabilitated.

Puerto Rico's reactions to the divergent opinions change from time to time; but, despite the changes, reconstruction work goes forward, and later, whichever way the political pendulum swings, the island will reap the benefit.

Power Output Gains ½ P. C. During Week

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—Electric power production totaled 2,211,818,000 kilowatt hours in the week ended Feb. 20, a gain of 0.5 of 1 per cent over 2,199,860,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week and 13.4 per cent above output of 1,950,278,000 kilowatt hours in the same week last year, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Production in the lastest week was slightly less than seasonally expected. All major geographic regions of the country showed substantial improvement over a year ago. Percentage gains were: New England, 15.4; Middle Atlantic, 11.8; Central Industrial, 17.6; West Central, 5.4; Southern States, 12.8; Rocky Mountain, 10.9; Pacific Coast, 10.5.

Equitable Life of Iowa Assets Up Sharply in '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa reports insurance in force at the end of 1936 totaling $555,707,437, an increase of $7,369,700 compared with the previous year.

Admitted assets were $158,856,955, a rise of $10,193,700, and amortized value of bonds was $59,724,916, up $12,154,519 from a year before.

Premium income last year was $22,064,475, or $426,173 more than in 1935, and receipts exceeded expenditures by $10,759,222, against $10,508,247 in 1935. The loss ratio for the year was 48.8 per cent of the expected tabular rate.

The company reported policy loans of $27,343,152. It said repayments of $1,737,395 last year exceeded the amount of new loans granted.

New Freight Airline Formed in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Australia's first air freight company, Southern Airlines and Freighters, Ltd., has been formed here with a capital of £500,000 ($2,500,000).

This company intends to break away completely from existing commercial airline practice. It will import a fleet of seven diesel-driven Junkers planes from Germany, and with these it will carry freight to remote parts of the continent at road and rail rates.

The initial service will be between Sydney and Adelaide direct, cutting out the loop to Melbourne. Passengers will be carried on this run, but once the company is operating fully, its objective will be freight.

Chesapeake & Ohio Offering

NEW YORK (AP)—A new issue of $4,000,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Railway 2 per cent equipment trust certificates is being publicly offered at prices to yield from 0.75 per cent to 2.40 per cent, through a banking group headed by F. S. Moseley & Co., and including Kean, Taylor & Co., Eastman, Dillon & Co., and R. W. Pressprich Co.

U. S. Supplies Half Of Canada's Imports

OTTAWA (CP) — The United States supplied more than half of Canada's imports during January with goods worth $33,177,000 compared with $26,285,000 in January, 1936, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The United Kingdom was next with $9,342,000 against $7,329,000.

Canada's total imports during January were valued at $51,883,000 against $40,590,000 in January last year.

Imports of iron and its products showed one of the largest increases at $13,345,000 against $9,088,000 in January, 1936. Included in this group were automobiles valued at $1,139,000 against $335,000.

Marshall Field Earns 67c Share on Common

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co. and subsidiaries report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1936, certified by independent auditors, shows net profit of $2,878,745, after interest, depreciation, federal and state income taxes. This is equal, after providing one year dividend requirements on 9819 shares of 7 per cent preferred, on which arrearages total $21.75 a share, and on 286,371 shares of new 6 per cent preferred stock, to 67 cents a share on 1,623,351 shares of common stock. Company had no liability for the surtax on undistributed profits. This compares with $199,176, or 67 cents a share, on 296,190 shares of old 7 per cent preferred stock in 1935.

In settlement of arrears company paid out $3,406,185 in dividends, or $11.50 a share, on 7 per cent preferred, and exchanged all but indicated balance for new stock.

Balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1936, shows current assets of $42,740,218, including cash of $8,159,787, while current liabilities were $10,768,243, against current assets of $47,735,791, cash of $11,287,203 and current liabilities of $9,836,202 Dec. 31, 1935.

Continental Steel Net For 6 Months $1.60 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Continental Steel Corporation and subsidiaries report for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1936, shows net profit of $410,609 after depreciation, interest, amortization, federal income taxes, etc., and $3485 surtax on undistributed profits of subsidiaries, equivalent after dividend requirements on 7 per cent preferred stock, to $1.60 a share on 200,648 shares of common stock. No provision for surtax on undistributed profits of the parent company is required as dividends paid during the calendar year exceeded net income. This compares with $336,832, or $1.39 a share on 175,590 common shares in six months ended Dec. 31, 1935.

For 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1936, net profit was $736,228, equal after above deductions, to $2.78 a common share.

Net profit for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1936, was $338,766, equal to $1.46 a common share, against $71,842 or 14 cents a common share in preceding quarter.

English Midlands Is Seen in Midst Of Business Boom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, England—Cheerful reports of the state of industry in many Midland towns were issued at the beginning of 1937.

In Nottingham during the past six months trade is reported to have been better than at any time since the short post-war boom. Machinery here has been engaged for some months on hosiery and underwear and the demand has not yet been fully met.

In Rowley Regis and Halesowen the general engineering works and the chain and anchor makers are extremely busy. There has been such a shortage of labor in some of the industries that 600 boys from the distressed areas of South Wales, Yorkshire and Durham have been drafted into the district to take up work.

Large numbers of juvenile workers have also been drafted from the distressed areas to the Redditch district, where makers of all varieties of needles are fully employed. The fishing tackle industry here has had such a busy year that it has been necessary to make factory extensions to accommodate the larger number of workers needed.

The leather trade has made such a good recovery that in Walsall not only have all the leather firms been fully employed but in some branches—especially fancy leather goods—quite a number of orders have had to be refused because sufficient labor could not be obtained to fulfill them. Most of the leather goods have been for the home market, but there has also been a steady demand from other countries.

Orders for saddlery have come from the United States and for the lighter leather goods from South Africa.

The revival of the iron trade has led to a local blast furnace being restarted. The manufacture of aluminum bronze goods is one of the new industries which shows great promise.

Factories and plants are being extended by automobile manufacturers in Coventry and much better conditions have been experienced by the motorcycle and bicycle industries—particularly the latter—than for some years previously.

Chilean Exports Finding Excellent Market in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—By an exchange of notes the Chilean and German governments have agreed to extend for another 18 months the trade and payments agreement negotiated in December, 1934. This accord stipulates free interchange and the most-favored-nation clause, with the additional German assurance that she will annually import 80,000 tons of Chilean nitrate free of customs duty.

Chilean exports find a good market in Germany. In the first 10 months of the recently terminated year Chile exported there more than 20,000 tons of lentils, 250,000 boxes of apples, 14,000 tons of oats, 2,000,000 liters of wine, 80,000 tons of nitrate, and copper, wool, quillay and agricultural produce in large volume.

Chile receives from Germany manufactures, machinery, chemicals and textiles. The importation of German goods totaled 20,700,000 pesos of 6d. gold. This was increased to 24,600,000 in 1934, to 60,800,000 in 1935 and, it is estimated, to approximately 100,000,000 in 1936. One fact has already been definitely established: Germany in 1936 ousted the United States from the first place among suppliers to Chile, which the former country had occupied for the past 20 years.

Lead, Tin, Zinc Prices All Rise

By the Associated Press

New York, Feb. 25

Heavy demand today brought a stiff jump of $10 a ton in the price of domestic lead while other metal prices moved up in concert.

The new lead price, announced by leading producers, is the equivalent of 7 cents a pound New York base and 6.85 East St. Louis base.

Buying of copper for export sent the price to 16.37½ cents a pound compared with yesterday's range of 15.62½ to 15.95 cents C.I.F. European base ports.

Tin and zinc futures also drove higher with tin straits up 1.10 cents at 55.35 cents a pound and May zinc futures up .05 of a cent to 7.05 cents.

Increased Steel Prices and Rise In Wages Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A price advance probably ranging from $2 to $6 a ton affecting nearly all steel products will be announced by a leading producer within a few days, says Iron Age.

This, continues the report, may be followed by another wage increase for steel mill labor, the amount depending upon the outcome of negotiations that will soon be in progress. There is also good authority for the prediction that a solution of the controversy between Federal Government authorities and the steel companies over the Walsh-Healey Government Contracts Act may be found shortly.

"Price advances," says the report, "have been initiated by producers of wire products and pig iron. Other raw materials markets are strong and advancing. Leading factors in the scrap trade freely predict a $25 market.

"Meanwhile domestic steel business is in such volume that mills find backlogs at the end of February heavier than a month ago.

"Recent demand has been stimulated by apprehension of possible mill shortages caused by a coal or steel strike, but at the same time there is heavy consumption and no excessive stocks are being built up. Opinion in the steel industry now leans to the view there will be no general steel strike this spring.

"Steel production is being pushed to the fullest extent that existing facilities, together with supplies of coke and pig iron, will permit. The average for the country is estimated at 83 per cent.

"The $1 advance in pig iron brings the Iron Age pig iron composite price up to $21.25 a gross ton. The scrap composite has risen to $19.92, which is just 33 cents a ton under the average pig iron price prior to this week's advance."

Bank Clearings Up 11.4 P. C. Above 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities amounted to $5,591,156,000 in the five-day week ended Feb. 24, Dun & Bradstreet reports. This was a gain of 11.4 per cent over $5,018,780,000 in the same period a year ago.

A week earlier clearings in the same cities were 1.2 per cent lower than in the 1936 comparative.

The total at New York City was $3,669,368,000, an increase of 10.2 per cent over $3,329,079,000 last year. The aggregate at outside centers of $1,921,788,000 topped a year ago by 13.7 per cent.

At Cleveland, Cincinnati, Atlanta, New Orleans, Louisville and Dallas, gains ranged from 25 to 38 per cent.

Clearings at Chicago totaled $290,700,000, an increase of 11.8 per cent over $260,000,000 a year ago.

Japan Increases Buying of Goods In South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—There is evidence in the leading South American markets that Japan has finally realized she must buy from here if she wishes to sell to this continent. Less than five years ago, when faced with export difficulties in Europe and nearer at home, Japanese exporters turned to the Latin markets of the New World hopeful that these would absorb her surplus manufactures, especially textiles. They made great progress which temporarily passed unobserved on this side of the Pacific.

By 1934, however, although Japan had only a 2 or 3 per cent share in the total South American import trade, the fact that this in several countries represented a sales figure five or six times higher than normal caused comment. Japanese progress was more noteworthy because the textile imports surged over tariff, exchange and other barriers. National textile factories, established on the basis of appropriating domestic business in all the cheap lines, were faced with competition, and by early 1935 a hue and cry was raised throughout the continent against the Nipponese "menace."

Barriers Put Up

As most of these countries had a considerable adverse trade balance with Japan, defensive measures generally took shape along the Chilean lines of only granting Japanese-created exchange in payment of Japanese imports. Exchange control existing in every country with exception of Peru, it was easy to exert this pressure. Peru took equally effective active by imposing a reduced quota for Japanese textiles.

The alternative before the Japanese exporters was obvious. If they valued their newly-discovered market it was necessary to get busy and buy. There was no hesitation in making the choice. Scores of Japanese agents were to be encountered in South America by mid-1935 and by the end of that same year it was apparent that buying had commenced in earnest.

This continent, of course, has only a few products that Japan wants in any quantity, and there are obvious political objections against becoming too dependent economically on this distant part of the globe. For the time being, in order to maintain the increased flow of exports, there is special interest in buying minerals and raw wool.

More Wool Buying

Wool buying, chiefly from Argentina and partially from Chile, was facilitated by Japan's tariff difficulties with Australia. Purchases of Argentine wool during 1934 totaled approximately 7,000,000 yen, last year these dropped to 500,000, but, according to reliable estimates, the total for 1936 will be in the neighborhood of 20,000,000.

There has been considerable expansion of Japanese purchases of Chilean Patagonian wool. Japanese interest in ore purchases has been revealed, naturally, in the principal mining countries on the western seaboard of South America. Buying has also been supplemented by negotiations to acquire several properties in Chile, Peru and Bolivia.

Aluminium Company Raises Wages

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Aluminum Company of America announced a 10 per cent wage increase, effective March 1, for all hourly rated employees in its plants at New Kensington and Arnold, Penna., Logan's Ferry, and Alcoa, Tenn. Officials of the company said it was the third wage boost announced in the last 16 months.

Your Income Tax

This is the twenty-sixth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the federal income tax.

Automobile Deductions

With the number of automobile owners registering in the millions, the question of deductions for the cost of operation and maintenance of a motorcar frequently arises. The purchase price of an automobile, whether it is to be used for business or pleasure, cannot be deducted from gross income. If used for business, it is a capital expenditure; if used for pleasure, it is a personal expenditure—both deductions being expressly prohibited by the income-tax law.

Several deductions, however, are allowable in connection with the cost of maintenance and operation of an automobile, used either for business or pleasure. If used exclusively for business, deductions may be taken for the cost of gasoline, oil, repairs, garage rent, and other necessary operation and upkeep expenses. Depreciation, based on the cost of the car and its estimated useful life, also is deductible.

Other deductible items are as follows: Sums paid during the taxable year for registration fees, driver's licenses, personal property tax, and municipal taxes; interest on money borrowed for the purchase of a motorcar, either for business or for pleasure; loss sustained by reason of damage while car is being used for business, provided such loss is not covered by insurance or otherwise; damages paid for injury to another, provided that the car was being used for business at the time, and the damage was not covered by insurance or otherwise; and the amount paid for insurance on motor vehicles used for business purposes.

Northern Pacific Repair Shops Busiest in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has more work in sight for its big repair shops in South Tacoma than at any other time in the last 14 years, according to statements of the superintendent of rolling stock. More than $1,000,000 in reconditioning work has already been assigned to these shops.

Already there has begun a stepping up process in work schedules of existing crews from a five to a six-day week, and the hiring of additional men.

In the South Tacoma shops the reconditioning work will be done on 3300 box cars, 300 gondola cars, 400 flat cars and 100 refrigerator cars.

Kelvinator Shipments Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—January and February shipments of Kelvinator division of Nash-Kelvinator Corp. will total around 68,000 units, compared with 47,100 in the like months last year, officials estimated.

Financial Briefs

Production of automobile trailers in the United States this year may very well reach 100,000 units, according to an estimate by Minton M. Warren in "A Study of the Trailer Industry," published by Jackson & Curtis, New York Stock Exchange firm.

There is not a worthwhile seagoing vessel building in the United States, except naval vessels and oil tankers, was the response of H. Gerrish Smith, President of the National Council of American Shipbuilders to the report of Lloyd's Register of Shipping for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1936. With the exception of oil tankers, there is not a single seagoing merchant vessel, of 3000 tons or greater, under construction in the United States for the foreign trade, intercoastal trade or the coastal trade. Cargo ships now in all of these trades will average from 17 to 18 years old and are nearly obsolescent. Only two vessels of the general cargo type for-ocean service have been constructed in the United States for the past 15 years.

The richly fertile Everglades of Florida constitute the natural sugar bowl of America. It is estimated that if the present quota restrictions on American sugar were removed, this area alone would be capable of producing 500,000 tons of sugar a year, and also of giving employment to 100,000 American workmen at a scale of wages as high if not higher than the average farm wage paid in the United States.

The current business review of Commonwealth Investment Company includes a study of the motion picture industry.

The United States consumes as much sugar as all the rest of the world, but is permitted by quota restrictions to produce only 25 per cent of its total sugar requirements, and a bare 5 per cent of the cane sugar used in this country.

Richard J. Butler & Co. have prepared an analysis of the Illinois Zinc Company.

Air conditioning installations reached a total installed cost of about $53,000,000 in 1936, or 50 per cent more than the 1935 figure of $35,000,000, according to La Rue Applegate in the current issue of The Annalist. Such progress as this is spectacular but not unusual in an "infant" industry, according to Mr. Applegate. The same trend was shown by radios and automobiles in the early years of their existence, and is now evident in Diesel engine sales. "The potential market for air conditioning," he writes, "especially from the standpoint of private homes, appears so vast that it is easy to become over-optimistic and start quoting figures which border on the astronomic. At present it would be most prudent to say that private air conditioning will probably grow at a fast but not phenomenal pace."

Shipments of oil burners during 1936 totaled 196,877 units, an increase of 41.7 per cent over the 138,899 burners shipped during 1935, and 95.5 per cent over shipments for 1934, the Department of Commerce reported. Shipments during December totaled 11,300, against 16,347 in November and 7729 in December, 1935.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's sales (est.)	2,500,000
Previous day	2,078,080
1937 vol. to date	106,425,046
1936 vol. to date	121,742,677

Part of Market's Early Gains Lost On Profit Taking

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—A dribble of liquidation today washed away part of the stock market's early gains.

After rising fractions to around 2 points by mid-day, the market turned irregular and some coppers and steels which rose during the morning slid back a bit along with other groups.

Up fractions to a point or so were Sears Roebuck, Marshall Field, Bethlehem Steel, National Steel, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Callahan Zinc, Butte Copper, du Pont, United States Industrial Alcohol and Chrysler.

Under pressure were United States Steel, Case, Anaconda, Kennecott, New York Central, Southern Railway, General Electric, Standard Oil of New Jersey and American Zinc.

Metals in Demand

Grains were off, cotton steady. The French franc and pound sterling declined.

Stock market transactions approximated 2,400,000 shares.

Buying of Chrysler was attributed by brokers to the decision of the company to confer with union leaders on collective bargaining and other problems.

A mark-up of export copper prices to a new recovery high and rising prices for lead, zinc and tin aided demand for the metal shares.

In the background of trading in the aircrafts, analysts said, were sharp gains in air traffic.

Treasury Bonds Rally

A brisk rally in United States Treasury obligations today followed Secretary Morgenthau's announcement the Government would restrict its March 15 financing to refunding a maturing $500,000,000 note issue.

Many bond men had looked for a moderate-sized offering to raise additional cash, aside from re-financing. The Treasury's plan to obtain $50,000,000 weekly through increased bill offerings was greeted with relief in a market which has been wobbly since the Reserve Board boosted reserve requirements of member banks a second time.

Top-grade corporate bonds were invigorated by the upturn in the Government list. Second-grade rails also recovered, aided by favorable carloading figures from individual roads.

Gains of fractions to more than a point were recorded in Alleghany 5s, American Telephone 3¼s, St. Paul 5s, Rock Island general 4s, Erie 5s, Great Northern 4s, Frisco 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, Shell Union 3½s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Reading Co.'s Net Largest Since 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Net revenue from railroad operations of the Reading Company totaled $18,773,553 in 1936, the greatest recorded by the company since 1929, Edward W. Scheer, president, points out in the annual pamphlet report just made public. Net income of $6,515,071, representing surplus available for dividends and other corporate purposes, was the highest of any previous year since 1930, with the exception of 1933.

Operating expenses exceeded those of 1935 by $4,766,060, or 13.3 per cent, due largely to increased maintenance charges of $2,226,706, or 17.8 per cent, and increased transportation costs of $2,148,181, or 10.7 per cent.

Net income of $6,515,071 after taxes and charges for 1936 is the same as shown in preliminary report, and is equal after dividends on 4 per cent non-cumulative first and second preferred stocks to $2.65 a share on 1,399,782 shares of common stock (par $50 a share). This compares with net income of $5,714,173, or $2.08 a common share in 1935.

Bird & Son Reports Large Increase in Net for '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALPOLE, Mass.—Bird & Son, Inc., reports for the 1936 calendar year net profit of $1,046,068 after charges including federal taxes, equal to $1.84 a share on 567,196 shares of stock outstanding in the hands of the public. This compares with earnings of $627,975 in 1935, or $1.11 per share on 567,018 shares of stock.

Balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1936, shows current assets of $6,287,106, including cash of $780,186, and United States Government and other marketable securities of $1,186,672. Current liabilities were $892,991, leaving net working capital of $5,394,115, compared with $5,179,012 on Dec. 31, 1935.

Chairman Allen states: "With the increasing building activity in full swing, this company, making a full line of roofing and building products, appears to have a most successful outlook ahead."

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

LONDON—Business was small on the Stock Exchange today and the market held generally steady. Trans-Atlantic shares closed around their high levels for the day and the gilt-edged section and foreign bonds also sold higher.

PARIS—Industrial issues were generally higher in the Bourse, while the remainder of the list was mixed. Canadian Pacific dropped 14 francs, while Royal Dutch closed with a net gain of 30 francs.

LIVERPOOL—Wheat futures advanced from 1d to 1⅝d early today on better United Kingdom and Continental demand from millers, but eased at the close on reports of snow in the American southwest belt, finishing about ½d net higher.

Cotton futures closed 2 to 5 points higher on general speculative buying and trade calling. The strong spot situation and demand for cotton for rearmament purposes bolstered near-by positions.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
80¼	63½	Acme Steel (4)	3	77	77	77	+1
19⅛	15	Adams Ex (.55e)	4	18⅝	18½	18½	+⅛
28⅞	25	Adams-Mill (2)	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅜
36	32½	Addresso-Mul (1)	4	33¾	33¼	33¼	
4⅝	3⅛	Advance Rumely	1	3½	3½	3½	−⅛
80¼	73	Air Reduc (1a)	3	74⅞	74½	74½	
5¼	4	Airway El Ap	5	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
15½	14⅝	Alaska Jun (.60a)	216	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛	+⅛
5⅝	3⅞	Allegh Corp	55	5	4¾	5	+¼
58½	43	Allegh pf xw	13	58½	58	58¼	Feb 23
50¾	42½	Allegh pf $30 ww	8	57⅝	57⅛	57¼	−¼
59	43¾	Allegh p f$40 ww	6	57⅝	57¼	57¾	Feb 24
52¾	41¼	Allegh 2 pr pf	2	48	47¾	47¾	−¾
41½	36½	Allegh Stl (1.65e)	8	37⅞	37¼	37¼	−½
242	225	Allied Ch & D (6)	3	235	233	233	−5
33⅛	28⅛	Allied Mills (.80g)	12	29¼	29	29⅛	+⅜
19½	16⅛	Allied Stores (.20g)	40	19	18¼	18⅝	+⅜
84¾	81	Allied St pf (5)	7	83½	83	83½	+⅝
83½	71½	Allis Chalm (1½a)	26	72⅛	71½	71¾	
39¾	30⅞	Alpha Cem (1)	20	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
8¼	4⅞	Amal Leath	13	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	−¼
48¾	34¼	Amal Leath pf (3)	3	43	41½	43	Feb 23
114	101	Amerada Corp (2)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	−⅜
101½	83	Am Ag Chem (4e)	3	87	87	87	Feb 24
41⅝	36	Am Bank N (1.40e)	7	36¾	36½	36½	+½
80¾	69	Am Brk Sh (2a)	1	75¾	75¾	75¾	−1
121	105⅝	Am Can (4a)	9	108	107¼	107¼	+⅛
174	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	164	164	164	Feb 23
71	56	Am Car & Fd	5	66	65½	65½	−½
104½	93¼	Am Car & Fd pf	6	99¼	97½	97½	Feb 24
87⅝	72	Am Chain (4e)	21	85¾	84	84½	−¼
131½	115	Am Chain pf (5)	2	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	−⅞
105¼	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	103	103¼	103½	Feb 18
23	13⅝	Am Colortype	10	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	−½
29¾	26⅞	Am Com Alc (.50e)	10	27½	26⅝	26⅝	
33⅝	29¼	Am Crys Sug (.50g)	28	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+⅛
13½	8½	Am Encaustic Til	12	11⅜	10⅞	11	−⅛
17	13	Am Europ'n Sec	3	16½	16	16	Feb 23
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pr	49	12¾	12¼	12¼	−⅜
58⅞	49	Am & For Pr $6 pf	7	53¼	52	53¼	Feb 24
58⅞	58½	Am & For Pr $7 pf	1	64	64	64	
38½	20¼	Am & For Pr 2d pf	3	35½	35	35	
21	18	Am Haw SS (1)	2	19½	19	19	−½
9¼	6½	Am Hide & Leath	12	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
47½	37½	Am H & L pf (3)	6	43	42½	43	Feb 23
52	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	3	50⅝	50	50⅝	+⅝
4¼	2½	Am Ice	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (2e)	2	25	24½	25	+½
16⅞	13⅝	Am Internat (.40e)	10	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
58⅞	43	Am Loco	16	55	53½	53½	−½
125	114	Am Loco pf	1	116½	116½	116½	+½
25¾	22¾	Am Ma & Fdy (¼g)	63	26½	25⅝	26	+⅝
13⅝	11⅜	Am MA&Met (.15g)	3	12¼	12	12⅛	+⅛
67⅞	50¼	Am Metal	25	66¾	64¾	64¾	+⅛
129½	124	Am Metal pf (6)	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	Feb 19
75	64	Am News (6¾e)	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	Feb 17
16½	11⅞	Am P & L	117	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	−½
87⅛	74	Am P & L pf (6)	6	76	75	75⅝	+1⅝
72½	63	Am P & L (5)	4	65	63½	65	+1½
29½	24⅞	Am Rad & S S (.60)	*86	26¾	26⅛	26⅜	+⅛
38¾	33⅛	Am Roll M (1.20)	42	36⅞	36	36	−½
36	32	Am Safe Razor (2a)	3	34	33¾	33¾	
29	23⅛	Am Seating (2½e)	7	28	27¾	28	+½
98⅞	88¼	Am Smelt (3)	56	97⅞	96¼	96¼	−⅞
154	147	Am Smelt pf (7)	7	146¾	146½	146¾	−1
107	105	Am Smelt 2pf (6)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	Feb 24
6	3½	Am Smelt rts	194	5⅝	5¼	5¼	−⅛
67½	63	Am Snuff (3a)	1	65¼	65¼	65¼	+¾
73¼	59⅛	Am Steel Fdrs (½g)	20	67½	66½	66½	+¾
26½	25	Am Stores (2)	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Feb 24
56⅞	50¾	Am Sugar (2)	3	51¼	51¼	51¼	+⅜
143¾	140	Am Sug pf (7)	4	141	141	141	
25⅞	23⅜	Am Sum Tob (1a)	5	23½	23½	23½	
187	174¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	20	176	175½	175½	
99	93	Am Tobac (5)	2	93½	93½	93½	+¼
99⅞	94¼	Am Tob B (5)	8	95⅛	95	95	+¼
150½	146	Am Tobac pf (6)	5	147	146	146	Feb 23
20⅛	16½	Am Type Fdrs	26	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	−¼
29½	25⅛	Am WW&E (.20g)	34	26	25⅝	25¾	−¼
107	102	Am WW&El pf (6)	1	104	104	104	Feb 23
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	13	12½	12¼	12¼	
79	64	Am Woolen pf (1k)	17	76	75	75	+½
1¾	1¼	Am Writ Pap	12	1⅜	1¼	1¼	−⅛
9¾	6¾	Am Writ Pap pf	39	7⅝	7½	7½	+⅛
20	6⅝	Am Zinc	358	19⅝	18	18⅛	−1⅛
185	100	Am Zinc pf	1	185	185	185	Feb 23
79⅞	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	10	78¼	73½	73½	−3½
65½	52⅛	Anaconda (1¼e)	318	66⅜	63¾	64⅛	−1⅜
97	84	Anacon W&C (½g)	5	97	95	95	Feb 23
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (¾e)	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	−¼
37½	30½	Andes Copper	9	[illegible]	33½	33½	+1
10¼	5½	APW Co	3	[illegible]	8¼	8½	+⅝
46	41	Archer-Dan-M (½g)	6	44½	42⅞	42⅞	Feb 23
110½	107¾	Armour (D) pf (7)	2	110	110	110	Feb 23
13	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	519	13⅜	13⅛	12¾	−¼
97½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	7	99	98	98	+½
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	103	103	103	−1
69⅝	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	9	68¾	68½	68¾	+¼
16⅛	14	Arnold Const (½g)	10	15⅜	14½	14⅞	+⅝
17⅝	14	Artloom Corp	5	14½	14¼	14¼	+¼
22⅞	19⅛	Asso Dry G	2	22½	21⅞	21¾	+1
101	98	Asso Dry G 1st pf (6)	1	100¼	100	100¼	Feb 17
57½	50¾	Asso. Invest (2a)	1	54½	54½	54½	
116	114	Asso Dry G 2d pf	2	115	115	115	Jan 30
106	106	Asso Inv pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	Feb 23
77⅝	69½	Atchison (2e)	30	75¼	74⅝	74½	+⅛
104	100½	Atchison pf (5)	4	101¾	101¾	101¾	Feb 24
51¾	44⅛	Atl Coast Line (1e)	18	48½	47	47	−⅛
27¾	25	Atl Gulf & WI ‡	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	−⅛
44	38⅜	Atl G&WI pf (3e)	1	40½	40½	40½	+2⅛
35⅞	30⅛	Atlantic Refin (1)	33	33⅞	33	33⅛	+⅜
116½	112	Atl Refin pf A (4)	1	114½	114½	114½	−½
18⅞	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	24	18¼	18	18	
52¾	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	9	52	51¾	51¾	+
85⅛	72¼	Atlas Powder (¾g)	1	81	79¾	79¾	Feb 24
18¼	15⅛	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+¼
36¾	30	Auburn Auto	10	31⅞	31¾	31¾	+¼
9½	7⅛	Austin Nichols	4	8⅛	8	8	−¼
9¼	6¾	Aviat Corp Del	66	8⅜	8	8	+
		—B—					
11¼	8	Baldwin Loco	55	8½	8¼	8½	+¼
9¼	7⅛	Baldwin Loco asd	29	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	−⅜
120	86¾	Baldwin Loco pf	3	113⅛	112¾	113⅛	+1
120	38½	Bald. Loco pf asd	10	113½	113½	113½	−½
28½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	71	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	−⅞
42	33⅝	Balt & Ohio pf	23	41¼	39⅞	39½	−½
45	41	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	44	44	44	Feb 20
42½	35⅞	Barber Co (¾e)	79	42	40½	40½	−⅛
32	25¾	Barker Bros	3	27¾	27¾	27¾	Feb 24
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	32	31	30¼	30¼	
20¼	17⅞	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	10	18¾	18¼	18⅝	+⅛
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (¾g)	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	−⅛
103⅛	101¾	Bea Crm pf ww (5)	2	103⅛	103	103⅛	Feb 4
111	105	Beech-Nut (4a)	5	108½	108½	108½	−½
15¾	13	Belding Hem (1)	6	14⅛	14¼	14¼	
85⅞	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	Feb 9
30½	25	Bendix Avia (¼g)	26	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+¼
23¾	21¾	Benef Loan (.45g)	2	21⅞	21¾	21¾	+¼
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	1	58	58	58	+¼
95⅞	73	Beth Steel (1½e)	75	93½	91¾	92¾	−⅛
20	18⅝	Beth Steel pf (1)	6	19	18⅞	18⅞	−⅛
129½	125	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	128	128	128	−½
69¾	64	Bigelow-San (½g)	1	65½	65½	65½	+1
38	33	Black & Deck (¼g)	2	35	35	35	+1
28½	22¾	Blaw Knox (.80e)	16	27	26⅜	26¾	+¾
46¼	33⅝	Boeing Airplane	81	47⅜	45½	46⅞	+1⅛
48⅛	41	Bohn Al & Br (3)	3	46¼	45¼	45¼	−½
28	26¼	Borden Co (1.60)	17	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
83½	72¼	Borg Warner (4)	16	78⅝	76⅞	76⅞	−2⅛
10⅞	8¼	Boston & Maine	2	10	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
4½	3½	Botany Con Mills	1	3½	3½	3½	
23¼	16¾	Bridgeport Br (.40a)	37	22⅜	21⅜	21⅝	−½
59⅞	51¼	Briggs Mfg (2a)	15	54⅞	54½	54⅝	+⅛
53½	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	50	50	50	Feb 24
47	42½	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	+1¾
8	6⅝	Brk & Queens Tr	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅜	+
38½	34½	Brk & Q Tr pf (3)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Feb 24
53	46⅜	Brk-Man Tr (1g)	6	47¼	47¼	47¼	−⅝
102¼	99¾	Brk-Man Tr pf (6)	2	100½	100½	100½	+¾
52¾	46¾	Brk Un Gas (3)	2	47	47	47	+¼
50	47⅞	Brown Shoe (3)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Feb 19
24½	20¼	Bruns Balke Col	10	21½	20½	20½	
25⅛	20	Bucyrus Erie	27	23½	22⅝	23¼	+⅜
14⅜	12⅛	Budd E G	27	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
98	75	Budd E G pf	3	86½	79½	86½	+11½
13	9⅛	Budd Wheel (.20e)	35	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	−¼
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¼g)	2	40½	40½	40½	+½
62¾	51	Bulova Watch	37	63	61¼	62¼	+1½
53⅝	31⅜	Bur Ad Mach (.80)	27	34½	33⅞	34⅛	+¼
11⅞	7⅛	Bush Term	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅛
39	27	Bush Term db	1	33	33	33	−1
17⅛	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	66	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	+⅜
34⅝	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	18	34½	33¾	34⅛	+⅜
8¾	5⅝	Butte Cop & Z (.05e)	264	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
33	27⅜	Byers A M	5	28⅝	28½	28⅝	−¾
31½	27	Byron Jackson (¼g)	3	29½	29¼	29¼	−⅝
		—C—					
48¼	42⅜	Cal Pack (⅞a)	6	43¼	42⅞	42⅞	
4⅞	2⅝	Callahan Zinc & L	1084	6⅛	5	5⅞	+1
20⅛	15¼	Cal & Hecla (¾e)	98	19⅝	18⅞	18¾	−⅝
37⅞	32¼	Camp W & C (1)	3	36	35⅝	35⅝	−⅜
32⅞	27⅛	Canada Dry	8	28⅞	28¼	28¼	−⅜
17¼	14½	Canadian Pacific	133	17⅜	17	17⅜	+½
61⅛	57	Cannon Mills (4e)	1	58	58	58	+1
18	15	Capital Ad A (1e)	4	16½	16	16	−½
8¼	7	Carr & Gen (.35e)	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	
176½	138	Case J I Co (4e)	2	164	163	163	−2
100	85½	Caterpillar Trac (2)	5	96½	96	96	
35½	26⅝	Celanese (1½e)	110	35	33⅝	33¾	−¾
112½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	112½	112	112	Feb 23
47½	36½	Celotex Corp	16	46	44	46	+3
39¼	34	Cen Agu As (1½a)	3	34¼	34	34¼	+¼
12⅝	8⅝	Central Foundry	28	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	−⅛
41⅞	37½	Central of NJ	3	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+1⅞
24⅝	17¾	Cent Viol Sug	7	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	
11⅛	10⅞	Century Rib (.10g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
77¼	67¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	36	76	74¾	74¾	−1
23⅜	16¼	Certain-Teed Pr	25	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	
52¾	35½	Champ P & F (¼g)	14	45½	44	44	−1½
48	41	Checker Cab	2	48	48	48	Feb 13
68¼	63¼	Ches & O (2.80a)	28	66	64⅝	65	
89⅝	85	Ches Corp (3)	4	89¼	88	88	−¾
4⅛	2¾	Chi & East Ill	1	4	4	4	
13⅛	6⅞	Chi & East Ill pf	6	11¾	11	11	+¼
6	3¼	Chi & North Westera	30	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	+⅛
19⅛	11⅞	Chi & N West pf	13	18	17⅛	17¼	
3⅞	2⅜	Chi Great Western	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
17⅛	13⅝	Chi Gt Western pf	8	16⅞	15⅝	15¾	−¼
32	30⅛	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	3	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	−⅛
2¾	2	Chi M StP&P	24	2⅝	2½	2½	−⅛
7⅛	4⅞	Chi M StP&P pf	25	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	−⅛
13	23	Chi Pneu Tool	4	30¼	29¼	29¾	+⅜
70½	61⅞	Chi P Tool pf	1	63½	63½	63½	−⅛
3⅛	2¼	Chi RI&P	7	3⅛	3	3	−⅛
8⅛	5¾	Chi RI&P 6% pf	5	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	[illegible]
10⅛	6¾	Chi RI&P 7% pf	17	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
27⅛	24	Chi Yel Cab (2)	2	24⅞	24½	24½	−⅛
22⅛	19⅛	Chi Cot Oil	4	19½	19	19	−⅛
15⅛	12⅛	Childs Co	5	13⅞	13	13⅞	+¼
135¼	110⅝	Chrysler (1¼g)	105	127⅞	125	125	
21⅛	18⅞	City I&F (2)	6	20½	20⅛	20⅛	−⅛
10⅛	9	City Stores	24	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
38⅛	32½	Clark Eq (1.60a)	3	34	33⅝	33⅝	−⅝
40¾	35	Clev Gr Brnz (2½e)	31	38⅛	38	38⅛	+⅛
99⅝	78	Cluett Peab (¾g)	1	90	90	90	−½
138	122½	Coca Cola (2a)	1	138	138	138	Feb 24
57⅝	57	Coca Cola A (3)	1	57½	57½	57½	Feb 23
21⅝	19½	Col-Palm-P (½)	34	21	20¼	20⅝	+⅛
104½	103	Col-Palm-P pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	
62¾	56	Collins & Aik (2a)	8	58⅛	57¾	57¾	+¼
50¼	44⅝	Col Fuel & Iron	8	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝	−⅜
20⅞	17	Colum G&E (.40e)	68	17⅜	17	17	−¼
108	100⅝	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	101¼	101	101¼	
39½	34⅜	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	4	36	35½	35⅝	+⅛
46½	42	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	Feb 24
124½	116½	Colum Carb (4a)	3	116	116	116	−1
69¼	58	Com Credit (4a)	25	62	61	61½	
114	101⅞	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	104	104	104	+1
80¼	69⅛	Com Inv Tr (4a)	12	71	70	70⅝	−⅜
120	107	Com Inv Tr pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Feb 24
21¼	18⅛	Com Solvents (.60a)	60	18⅝	18¼	18¼	
4⅛	3¼	Com & South	213	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	−⅛
75⅝	62¾	Com & South pf (3)	11	63½	62½	63	+⅜
19⅛	13⅝	Conde Nast	2	16½	16½	16½	Feb 24
44⅜	36¾	Congol Nairn (1.60a)	20	43½	42½	42½	−1
19⅛	17½	Congress Cigar (2e)	5	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	Feb 24
18⅞	15¼	Con Cigar	2	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+⅜
10	8⅛	Con Coal	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	−¼
49⅞	41¾	Con Edison (½g)	57	43⅛	42⅛	43	+½
108	105	Con Edison pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Feb 24
5⅜	4⅝	Con Film	15	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
18¾	15⅞	Con Film pf	5	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	−⅜
13⅛	9¼	Con Laundries	11	13	12¾	13	+¼
17¼	15¾	Con Oil (¼g)	97	16	15¾	15¾	−¼
105⅞	105⅞	Con Oil pf (5)	2	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	Jan 23
10⅝	7⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb 24
1⅛	⅞	Con Textile	776	1⅜	⅞	1¼	+¼
32½	20⅝	Container Cor (1.20)	16	30	29	29	−⅜
37⅞	29	Cont Baking A	22	35¼	33⅞	34	−¼
5¼	3	Cont Baking B	106	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝	
109¾	102⅞	Con Baking pf (8)	2	109½	108½	109½	Feb 24
69⅛	59⅝	Cont Can (3)	16	61¾	61	61¼	
25¾	20½	Cont Diam F (2e)	8	24½	24	24	
42¾	39⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)		41½	41¼	41½	+½
3⅞	2⅜	Cont Motor	36	3¼	3⅛	3¼	−⅛
45⅜	42½	Cont Oil Del (¼g)	17	42	41½	42	+¼
32⅝	26⅜	Cont Stl (¼g)	5	31½	30⅝	31⅛	−⅜
71¼	65⅞	Corn Prod Ref (3)	7	66¼	65⅞	66¼	+¼
171½	164½	Corn Prod R pf (7)	1	163½	163½	163½	−1
8⅝	6	Coty Inc	12	7	6⅞	8	
56½	46	Crane Co	11	52	51¼	51⅜	+⅜
121	119	Crane Co pf (7)	1	120½	120½	120½	Feb 19
37	35¾	Cream Wheat (½g)	3	36½	36⅜	36⅜	
28¾	21⅜	Crosley Radio (1¼e)	2	25⅜	25¼	25¼	−¼
100⅞	74¼	Crown C&S (3)	21	90½	87½	87½	−2¼
56½	53	Cn C&S pf ww (2¼)	1	53	53	53	Feb 23
47¼	43½	Cn C&S pf xw (2¼)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	Feb 23
24⅝	17	Crown Zeller	136	21⅞	21	21	+½
75	51	Crucible Steel	13	73¼	72	72	
133	120⅛	Cru Stl pf	1	131¾	131¾	131¾	Feb 24
2½	2¼	Cuba Co	4	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+⅛
14⅜	11⅛	Cub-Am Sugar	15	11⅝	11¼	11¼	+⅛
42¼	39⅜	Cudahy Pack (2½)	9	42¼	41⅞	42¼	+⅜
20⅝	18	Curtis Publish	12	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	
109½	101⅝	Curtis Pub pf (7)	2	103	102¼	102¼	−1
7⅞	6½	Curtiss Wright	135	7¼	7	7	
22¼	19⅛	Curtiss Wr A (½e)	35	21⅛	20¼	20¼	−⅜
90½	82	Cutler-Ham (1)	2	90½	90⅛	90⅛	+⅞
		—D—					
18½	16½	Davega St (1)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
24	22¼	Davega St pf	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	−¼
128¾	104⅜	Deere & Co	17	124½	122	122	
31½	29½	Deere pf (1.40)	1	30	30	30	+⅛
29	25½	Deis-Wem Gil (1a)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+⅛
53¼	42½	Del & Hudson	40	50	48⅜	48½	−¾
22¼	17⅛	Del Lack & West	26	20⅞	19¾	19¾	
10⅞	7⅞	Den & RG W pf	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	−½
146½	138	Det Edison (4a)	2	137½	137½	137½	+1¼
76⅛	61	Dev & Ray A (3a)	1	74	74	74	−2
36½	31	Diam Match (⅜g)	3	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	
40⅛	38⅜	Dia Match pf (1½a)	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	Feb 24
28⅜	24½	Distill Corp-Seag	2	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+⅜
90½	49	Dist S pf ww	1	92½	91½	91½	
25	20¾	Dixie-Vortex (1½)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Feb 24
46¾	37¼	Doehler Die C (1e)	2	43½	43	43	+1
51	46⅜	Dome Mines (2)	11	49¼	48⅝	49	+¾
11½	10½	Dominion St	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
77¼	62⅛	Douglas Aircraft	58	65¾	64¼	64¼	
55	50⅞	Dresser Mfg A (3e)	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	Feb 17
39¼	34	Dresser Mfg B (1e)	1	33½	33½	33½	Feb 24
1⅜	¾	Dul S S & At	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 20
3½	2¼	Dul S S & At pf	1	3	3	3	Feb 23
8¼	7	Dunhill Int	2	6½	6½	6½	+¼
17½	15¼	Duplan Silk (1)	1	16	16	16	Feb 24
180⅛	169	du P de N (¾g)	10	172	170¼	170¼	−¾
135½	131½	du P de N db (6)	1	135½	133⅛	133⅛	Feb 19
		—E—					
16⅝	11½	East Rolling Mill	7	14¾	14½	14½	
175¼	167½	Eastman Kod (6)	2	170¾	170¾	170¾	+¾
37⅛	32¾	Eaton Mfg (½g)	2	34½	34½	34½	Feb 24
14⅛	11⅞	Eitingon-Schild	49	14⅜	13¾	13⅞	
29	24¾	El Paso N G (1.60)	5	25½	25¼	25½	+½
7¼	5⅛	El&Mus Ind (.18e)	12	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
45½	38¾	El AutoLite (2.60e)	31	44¾	43½	43½	−¾
16	12	El Boat (.60e)	102	15½	14⅝	14⅝	−½
26⅝	21⅜	El Pr&Lt	38	23⅛	22½	22⅝	−⅜
87	75½	El Pr&Lt $6 pf	5	77	77	77	Feb 24
92¼	79	ElPr&Lt$7 pf	5	85	84	85	+1¼
44½	41⅛	El Stor Bat (2¾e)	12	42¼	42	42	+⅛
2	1⅛	Elk Horn Coal	5	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
8	5⅛	Elk Horn Coal pf	2	5½	5½	5½	−⅛
60	55½	Endicott John (3)	3	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	Feb 24
17¾	14	Eng Pub Ser	9	13½	13⅛	13⅛	−1⅜
78¼	70½	Eng PS $5 p	3	76½	76½	76½	Feb 24
81	77	Eng PS pf ww	2	81	81	81	Feb 19
86½	82½	Eng PS $6 p	1	86½	86½	86½	Feb 13
9¾	8¾	Equit Off Bldg (.10g)	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	
17⅛	13⅞	Erie	19	16⅜	15⅜	15⅝	−⅝
31⅞	26¼	Erie 1st pf	5	30¼	29⅛	29⅛	−⅜
26	22	Erie 2d pf	2	23½	23½	23½	+⅛
14⅛	12⅝	Eureka Vac (.80)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+⅛
33½	28⅛	Evans Prod (1a)	13	32⅜	32	32	
6⅜	5	Exchange Buffet	3	5¾	5⅝	5¾	−⅛
		—F—					
71⅞	61¼	Fairbanks M (1a)	14	63¾	62½	62¾	+¼
210¼	183	Fairb Morse pf (6)	1	185½	185½	185½	Feb 24
70	56	Fajardo Sug (1g)	4	57	57	57	+½
29⅝	25⅛	Fed Lt & Tr	3	25½	25½	25½	+⅜
133	66½	Fed Min & Sm	1	142	128	128	−5
119	105	Fed Min & Sm pf	1	120	120	120	Feb 19
11⅝	8½	Fed Motor Tr (.10g)	15	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	−¼
10⅝	5½	Fed Screw Works	62	11½	10¾	10¾	−¼
6	4⅝	Fed Water Ser A	62	5⅞	5½	5⅝	−⅛
42½	36½	Fed Dept St (½g)	4	38½	38¼	38½	+½
107½	102½	Fed Dept St pf (4¼)	1	103½	103½	103½	Feb 24
45⅝	42½	Fidelity-Ph (1.60a)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+¼
38¾	32¾	Firestone (½g)	16	37⅛	36½	36¾	
107½	105	Firestone pf A (6)	3	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+⅝
51½	48⅝	First Nat St (2½a)	11	52	50½	51½	+1¼
46¼	41	Flinkote Co (1f	11	43	42¼	42¼	+⅛
58½	48	Florence St (4¼e)	1	56½	56½	56½	Feb 24
37¾	34	Florsheim Sh A (1a)	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	Feb 24
9⅞	6¾	Follansbee Bros	21	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
54¾	47½	Food Mach (1)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	−¼
54½	43	Foster Wheeler	18	51	49½	49⅝	+⅛
18⅜	13⅝	Francisco Sugar	3	13¾	13⅝	13¾	Feb 24
32¼	26¾	Freeport Sul (1)	5	29½	29	29	−¾
		—G—					
5⅜	4⅝	Gabriel Co A	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
19½	15⅛	Gar Wood (.55e)	17	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
15⅛	12⅛	Gen Am Inv (¾e)	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
105¼	103	Gen Am In pf (6)	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	Feb 19
86½	70½	Gen Am Tr (3e)	11	82	81¼	81½	+¼
19½	16¾	Gen Baking (.60a)	23	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+⅛
13⅞	11	Gen Bronze	16	13¼	12¾	13⅛	+⅜
31	25⅞	Gen Cable	22	31⅞	30½	30⅞	+⅞
62	54	Gen Cable A	7	62	61	61¾	+1¾
123	114½	Gen Cable pf	2	122	122	122	+1
52¼	46½	Gen Cigar (4)	3	49	48	48	+⅛
64⅞	52¾	Gen Electric (1a)	65	60	59¼	59½	−⅛
44¼	39⅛	Gen Foods (2)	7	43⅝	43	43⅛	−¼
3¾	2⅝	Gen G&El A	26	3	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
65⅞	60¼	Gen Mills (3)	1	62	62	62	−⅛
70½	60½	Gen Motors (¼g)	106	66¼	65¼	65¼	−⅜
122⅝	119½	Gen Motors pf (5)	5	120¼	120	120	
15½	12⅞	Gen Outdoor Adv	15	13	13⅝	13⅝	
60½	53	Gen Outdoor Adv A	1	55	55	55	
80	69	Gen Print Ink (5e)	1	75	75	75	Feb 24
5⅜	4⅛	Gen Pub Ser	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
65¼	56¾	Gen Ry Sig (1)	4	61	61	61	−¼
5¾	4¼	Gen Realty & U	132	5¼	4⅞	5	+⅛
48⅞	40⅝	Gen RI&U pf ww	3	41¾	41¾	41¾	+1⅛
70¼	63	Gen Refrac (3¼e)	5	64	63⅜	64	+½
33¾	29¼	Gen Thea Eq (2e)	5	31	30¾	31	
43⅞	37	Gen Time In (1)	3	41	41	41	−1½
105⅛	105⅛	Gen Time In pf (6)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Feb 9
20⅞	15¼	Gillette Razor (1¼e)	12	18½	18¼	18¼	
88⅛	84⅛	Gillette Raz pf (5)	3	88⅛	86½	86½	Feb 23
26⅞	20⅛	Gimbel Bros	49	26⅛	25⅝	25¾	+⅜
88	83⅝	Gimbel Bros pf (6)	3	88	88	88	
51⅛	43⅝	Glidden Co (2)	10	47⅞	47	47⅞	+¼
58⅛	54⅝	Glidden Co pf (2¼)	3	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	Feb 23
6⅝	5⅛	Gobel Adolph	112	6⅞	6½	6½	
8¼	6¾	Goebel Brew (.20a)	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
42⅞	31	Goodrich BF (1e)	32	40⅝	39¾	40	−⅜
87⅝	79½	Goodrich pf (5)	2	86½	86⅛	86½	+⅜
42⅝	27¾	Goodyear (½)	73	39⅝	38⅜	38¾	−⅛
127½	100	Goodyear Co pf (5)	4	118	117	117	
144	114½	Goodyear 2d pf (7)	1	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛	−4⅞
13⅛	11¼	Gotham Hosiery	8	11½	11¼	11¼	
4¾	3	Graham Paige	84	4¼	4	4	−⅛
15	6⅛	Granby Con Mine	61	13⅛	12½	12¾	−⅜
5⅜	4	Grand Union	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
27¾	21⅛	Grand Un pf (1)	2	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+⅛
48⅛	41⅛	Granite City Stl (1)	8	46½	46	46⅛	+⅛
47⅝	42	Grant W T (1.40a)	8	43⅜	42½	43⅛	+⅛
22⅞	19	Gt North Ore (¾g)	218	23⅞	22⅝	23¼	+1⅛
49⅜	40⅝	Gt Northern pf	48	49¼	47⅜	47⅜	−¼
42⅛	35⅝	Gt W Sug (2.40a)	6	36½	36⅛	36½	+¼
38⅛	34	Green. H L (1.60a)	15	34⅞	34	34⅛	−¾
16⅞	14¾	Greyhound (.80a)	21	16	15⅛	15⅝	+⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Guantanamo Sugar	5	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	
15⅜	13	Gulf Mob & N	6	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
56	51¼	Gulf Mob & N pf	1	54	53¾	53¾	−½
81½	55½	Gulf St Steel	8	78⅛	76⅛	76⅛	−2
		—H—					
34¾	34	Hack Water (1½)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Feb 20
20⅝	13⅛	Hall Printing	8	19	18¼	18¼	
31	27⅛	Hamilton W (¼g)	6	29	28⅝	29	+¾
57	50¼	Harb-Walker (½g)	2	53	53	53	
17⅞	15¼	Hat Corp Am (.20g)	17	15½	15	15	−¼
8	5⅞	Hayes Body	10	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+⅛
104	101	Hazel Atl Gl (5)	4	104⅛	103½	104⅛	+1⅛
15⅞	13¼	Hecker Prod (.60)	41	14⅝	14	14	−⅛
126	120	Helme G W (5a)	1	126	126	126	Feb 9
39⅝	33¼	Hercules Mot (1a)	3	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	−⅛
185	150½	Hercules Pow (5¼)	3	170	170	170	Feb 24
67⅝	64½	Hershey Choc (3)	2	66	66	66	−⅞
111	107	Hershey Ch pf (4a)	1	108½	108½	108½	Feb 24
48⅝	45½	Hiram Walker (3)	8	46	45⅝	46	+⅝
19⅝	19⅝	Hiram Walker pf (1)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Feb 24
52⅝	48	Holland Furn (1⅛e)	2	49	47	47	−2
25⅝	21	Hollander & S (1)	6	24	23⅞	23⅞	
43½	32⅞	Holly Sugar (2g)	9	33⅛	33	33	
41	40	Houd Her A (2½)	1	41	41	41	Feb 23
27⅞	23⅜	Houd Her B (1½)	19	25	24¾	25	−⅛
73	65⅞	House Finance (4)	2	67	67	67	−⅛
80	76⅛	House F pf (4.68)	1	78¼	77⅞	78⅛	Jan 28
17⅝	13⅛	Houston Oil	49	15	14⅞	14⅞	
89⅞	62⅜	Howe Sound (3a)	17	87	85½	85½	−1
5⅛	4	Hudson & Man	19	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	−⅜
15⅝	12⅝	Hudson & Man pf	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−⅝
23¾	18⅛	Hudson Motor	32	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	−⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Hupp Motor	32	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		—I—					
30½	22⅞	Illinois Central	49	29	27⅞	28	−⅛
60	46	Illinois Central pf	3	56½	56½	46½	−3½
22¼	12¾	Indian Refining (1e)	4	17	16½	17	Feb 20
40½	36¼	Ind Rayon (1.68a)	32	37⅜	36⅝	37	−⅛
2⅛	1½	Ind Rayon rts	139	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	−⅛
144	130½	Ingersoll-Rand (2)	2	139	138½	138½	+1½
124	112½	Inland Steel (1g)	8	122	121	121	−1
33⅛	22½	Inspiration	56	32⅛	30⅝	31⅛	−¾
6	5⅝	Insuran ctfs (.20e)	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
13¾	11½	Interboro Rap Tran	3	11⅝	11½	11½	+⅛
6⅛	4¾	Intercon Rubber	26	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
22¼	16⅝	Interlake Iron	159	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	−¼
8¾	5	Int Agricultural	37	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
59½	42	Int Agri pr pf	6	55	54	54	+1
189	176	Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	177	177	177	−2
111½	102¼	Int Harvester (2½)	15	104	103	104	+1
162	156	Int Harvest pf (7)	1	156	156	156	Feb 23
16⅞	8⅞	Int Hydroelec A	98	15⅛	14¼	14½	+¼
9⅜	6½	Int Mer Marine	2	8⅛	8	8	−⅛
18¾	15¾	Int Mining (.15g)	42	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+⅛
72¼	62½	Int Nickel (½g)	182	72¼	70⅞	70⅞	−¾
135¾	132⅝	Int Nickel pf (7)	1	13	132½	132½	−½
21⅜	16½	Int Pap & P A	15	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
14½	10⅝	Int Pap & P B	26	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
7⅛	5⅜	Int Pap & P C	72	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	−⅛
108⅝	90¼	Int Pap & P pf	52	101¼	99	99¾	+1¼
46½	41	Int Print Ink (2)	4	45	45	45	
28¾	26¼	Int Salt (1½a)	1	27	27	27	Feb 23
49⅝	47½	Int Shoe (2a)	5	48½	48⅜	48½	+½
49½	31¾	Int Silver	11	46	44½	46	+½
15⅞	11¾	Int Tel & Tel	57	14	13⅜	13⅜	−¼
36⅛	29½	Int Dep St (2¼g)	5	32	31⅜	32	+½
26½	19⅝	Intertype (¾e)	3	24	24	24	
28¾	25½	Island Creek Coal (2)	2	27	26¾	27	
		—J—					
87⅛	78½	Jewel Tea (4)	1	82½	82½	82½	Feb 23
155	134¼	Johns-Man (3)	9	138½	137⅛	137⅛	−¾
5 1 16	4⅜	Johns-Man rts wi	5 1 16	4 13 16	4 13 16		
		—K—					
46	43¾	Kalamazoo St (¼g)	2	43¾	43½	43½	−1
23½	20	Kan City Southern	2	22½	22½	22½	
44⅞	42	K City Sou pf (1e)	2	42	[illegible]	42	Feb 23
31	28⅛	Kauf Dept St (.40g)	2	29	28⅞	29	+⅛
27¼	25	Kayser J (½g)	4	26⅜	26⅛	25½	−⅛
22⅜	19¼	Kelsey Ha A (1½e)	8	21	20⅝	20⅝	
19½	16¾	Kelsey Ha B (1½e)	4	18	18	18	+⅛
65⅞	56¾	Kennecott (½g)	118	65	63	63	−1¾
20	17¾	Keyst Stl&W (.15g)	31	19½	18⅝	19	+¾
46	39¼	Kimb-Clark (1)	1	40	40	40	
7¾	5½	Kinney G R	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Feb 24
29⅝	27¼	Kresge S S (.30g)	5	27½	27⅜	27⅜	−⅛
15⅞	11¾	Kresge Dept St	8	14⅜	13	13	+¾
47½	41½	Kress S H (.40g)	3	41⅜	41½	41⅜	Feb 24
42¼	22	Kroger Gro (1.60a)	6	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	+⅛
		—L—					
23⅞	18½	Lambert (2)	13	23	22⅝	22⅝	−¼
16½	15	Lane Bryant	1	15	15	15	Feb 23
26¼	17	Lee Rub & T (½)	9	25¾	25¼	25¾	−¼
51½	38¾	Lehigh P Cem (1½)	8	48¾	47¼	48¾	+2¾
3¾	2½	Lehigh Val Coal	18	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
18½	13¼	Lehigh Val Coal pf	5	14½	13⅞	14⅛	+½
21¾	17¼	Lehigh Val RR	43	21	20¼	20¼	+½
131	118	Lehman Corp (3a)	6	126	125¾	124	Feb 24
21⅜	18	Lehn & Fink (1½e)	2	19½	19¼	19¼	−¼
58	52	Lerner St (2a)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	+¼
79	67¼	Libbey-O-Ford (¾g)	19	74⅛	73⅛	73¾	
15	9¾	Libby McN&L (1e)	21	14⅜	14	14	−¼
28⅜	26	Life Savers (1.60)	3	26⅜	25⅝	26⅜	+⅜
113¼	108	Liggett & Myers (4a)	1	110½	110½	110½	−1¼
114	106⅝	Lig & Myers B (4a)	4	110¾	110¼	110¾	+⅜
175	163½	Lig & Myers pf (7)	2	163½	163½	163½	Feb 23
22⅞	21⅞	Lily Tulip (1½a)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+¼
83½	59	Lima Locomotive	19	75⅞	73¾	75½	+2
61	54¼	Link Belt (2)	1	59	59	59	Feb 24
52	43⅝	Liquid Carb (2.60)	5	49	48½	48½	+¼
79	64½	Loew's (2a)	30	76¼	74½	76¼	+2
110	106½	Loew's pf (6½)	2	107¼	107	107	Feb 24
3⅞	2½	Loft Inc	260	3⅞	3½	3⅝	+½
80¼	56	Lone Star Cem (¾g)	13	65	64¼	64¼	−¾
10¾	6½	Long Bell A	23	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
43¼	39½	Loose-Wiles (2)	3	40⅜	39¾	39¾	+¼
28⅝	22¾	Lorillard (1.20a)	25	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	+¼
94¼	88¼	Louis & N (2½g)	2	92	91¾	91¾	+½
28⅜	23½	Louis G & E (1½)	9	24	23¼	23¼	−¾
37⅞	29¼	Ludlum Stl (¼g)	14	36¼	35¼	35¼	−⅞
		—M—					
35⅜	34¼	MacAn & For (2a)	3	35	34½	34½	Feb 23
58¾	42¾	Mack Trucks (1a)	12	57	55⅞	56¼	
56	50½	Mac, R H (2a)	33	55	53	54	+1
15⅜	13⅛	Mad Sq Gar (.20g)	1	14	13⅞	13⅞	Feb 24
62⅝	53	Magma Cop (3e)	*2	62	61½	61½	−⅜
7⅞	6	Manati Sugar	1	6	6	6	
16⅞	14	Mandel Bros (1g	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Feb 10
16½	13¾	Manhattan El m gt	4	14	13¾	13¾	
29¾	23⅞	Manhattan Shirt (1)	1	27	27	27	
6¾	4¾	Maracaibo Oil	9	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
14½	10¼	Marine Mid (.40a)	18	13¼	13	13⅛	
51	47	Marlin Rock (2a)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	+⅞
23	18⅞	Marhsall Field	141	24¾	22¾	24	+1¼
11½	9	Martin Parry	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	−¼
½	⅜	Mart-Parry rts	19	¼	¼	¼	
74	60	Masonite Corp (1a)	4	69	68¼	68¼	−1
41¾	38	Math Alkali (1½)	4	38½	38	38	−¼
64	59½	May Dept St (3a)	4	62	61	62	+1¾
15½	14	Maytag Co (½e)	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	−⅛
44	42¼	Maytag pf ww (3)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	Feb 24
36	32⅛	McCall Corp (2)	3	33¾	33½	33¾	+¼
24⅛	18¼	McCrory St	12	22¼	21½	21½	
104	98½	McCrory St pf (6)	2	104	104	104	
44	40⅝	McGraw El (2a)	3	42½	42½	42½	−1
28½	23¾	McGraw H (⅛g)	4	26¼	26	26¼	+¼
42½	38	McIntyre Mine (2)	12	41¼	40½	41⅛	+⅛
92¾	82⅞	McKees T P (1g)	2	85	85	85	Feb 23
14¾	12⅝	McKess & Robbins	25	14	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
47½	45	McKess & Rob pf (3)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	+¾
19	16⅛	McLellan St (¾g)	21	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+⅜
3⅜	25¾	Mead Corp	9	30	29½	29½	−½
86½	77½	Melville Sh (5)	1	78½	78½	78½	+1
16⅜	11½	Mengel Co	25	15	14⅛	14⅜	+¼
68½	59	Mesta Mach (¾g)	26	68	67¾	67¾	−¼
26¼	16¾	Miami Copper	29	25¼	24⅛	24⅛	−1
32¾	29¼	Mid-Cont P (1.15e)	20	31¼	30⅝	30¾	
46⅞	38½	Midland Stl (2a)	15	46¼	45	45⅞	
111	102	Minn Hon (2)	3	107¼	106	107¼	Feb 24
15⅝	11	Minn-Moline	10	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+¼
95⅛	88½	Minn-Moline pf	2	93⅝	92⅞	93⅝	+1⅛
2¼	1⅞	Min StP & SSM	2	2	2	2	Feb 24
5	3¾	Minn StP & SSM pf	5	4¾	4½	4½	Feb 23
29¾	26⅞	Mission Cor (.45e)	9	28	27⅞	27⅞	+⅛
8⅞	6⅞	Mo-Kan-Tex	10	8¼	8	8	−¼
33¾	24¼	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	26	32¾	31½	31½	−¼
5	3	Missouri Pacific	11	4½	4¼	4¼	−⅛
11¼	7	Missouri Pacific pf	18	10½	10	10	+¼
40⅞	30¼	Moh'k Carp (1.20a)	12	38	37⅛	37¼	+½
101	93½	Monsanto Chem (1a)	5	94	93	93	−½
64⅛	53½	Mont Ward (2a)	65	63	62¼	62¼	+½
46	42⅞	Morrell (2.40)	2	46	46	46	+1
2½	1½	Mother Lode (⅛e)	630	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+⅜
38½	33½	Motor Prod (3¼e)	3	35¾	35¼	35¼	+¼
26	21⅛	Motor Wheel (1.60)	5	24½	24⅜	24½	+¼
36½	31	Mullins M B (½e)	4	32⅜	32	32	−¼
36½	27¾	Munsingwear (¾g)	2	31¾	31½	31¾	+¾
76½	70	Murphy, G C (2.60)	2	75½	75⅛	75½	+½
20¾	17	Murray Corp (½e)	11	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
68¾	58⅝	Myers & Bro (3)	4	70½	69½	70½	+1¾
		—N—					
24⅝	17¾	Nash-Kelvinator (1)	51	23½	22⅞	22⅞	+⅛
23¼	18½	Nat Acme (¾e)	4	21¾	20⅞	20⅞	−⅝
18⅜	13⅝	Nat Aviation (1e)	7	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	−⅛
32¾	30⅝	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	17	32¼	31⅝	31⅞	−⅛
167	163	Nat Biscuit pf (7)	1	163	163	163	Feb 23
33¾	29⅝	Nat Bd & Inv (1.44a)	7	29¾	29¼	29½	−¼
103½	99½	N B & Inv pf A ww (	1	99½	99½	99½	−½
38¼	29⅝	Nat Cash R A (¼g)	36	38⅞	37¾	37¾	−¼
26⅛	23⅛	Nat Dairy (1.20)	14	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	−⅛
23½	17½	Nat Dept St	31	23⅛	22⅛	22⅝	+⅛
29¾	27½	Nat Dist Prod (2)	29	29½	29¼	29⅜	+¼
37¾	30	Nat En & Stamp (2)	2	35	35	35	Feb 24
37⅞	33¾	Nat Lead (½a)	28	36⅜	35¼	35½	+½
171	167	Nat Lead pf A (7)	2	167	167	167	Feb 19
61⅞	54	Nat M&St Cast (2s)	4	57	56⅛	56¾	−¼
14¾	11½	Nat Pr & Lt (.60)	17	12½	12¼	12⅜	
2¼	1½	Nat Ry Mex 1st pf	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	
1	¾	Nat Ry Mex 2d pf	5	¾	¾	¾	
90¼	70	Nat Steel (2½a)	33	89⅝	88¾	88⅞	+⅜
71½	62	Nat Supply	5	66¼	65¼	65¼	+¼
127½	123	Nat Supply pf	4	126½	125½	125½	Feb 17
12⅛	10	Nat Tea (.60)	5	10¼	10	10¼	+⅛
13	11¾	Natomas (.80a)	19	13⅛	12¾	12¾	¼
57¼	53	Neisner Bros (2)	4	56	54½	55	+⅞
61⅞	54½	Newberry, J J (2.40)	2	61½	61½	61½	Feb 24
41¾	34¾	Newport Ind (.60)	18	36¾	36⅛	36⅜	
98½	78½	N Y Air Br (½g)	1	92	92	92	
45⅝	40	NY Central	168	45¾	44⅛	44⅛	−¾
61⅞	41	NY Chi & St L	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	+1
100	83	NY Chi & St L pf	3	97¾	97	97	+1¼
2	1½	NY Investors	12	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
9¼	5½	NY NH & H	53	9	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
26¼	16¼	NY NH & H pf	54	26½	25½	25½	−⅜
6⅝	5	NY Ont & Western	33	5⅞	5⅛	5¼	−¼
5⅜	4⅛	NY Rys pf	2	5	5	5	Feb 19
5⅝	4¼	NY Rys pf st	5	5⅜	4⅛	4⅛	Feb 19
15⅜	12	NY Shipbuilding	7	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	−⅜
272	250½	Nor & West (2½g)	3	263	261	261	−1½
3¼	2	Norfolk Southern	94	3⅜	2¾	3	+¼
17⅞	13⅞	Nor Am Aviation	43	16⅛	15½	15⅞	−⅛
34⅞	29⅞	Nor Am Co (1a)	34	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+⅜
37¼	35½	Nor Am pf (3)	1	56	56	56	
104½	102½	Nor Am Ed pf (6)	.3	104½	104	104	Feb 19
33	27¼	Northern Pacific	83	32	30¾	31	−½
5⅞	3¼	Norwalk T & R	6	4½	4¼	4½	
		—O—					
19½	17⅛	Ohio Oil (.60e)	94	18¾	17½	17⅞	−⅞
63⅝	53½	Oliver Equip	5	57⅛	56⅝	56⅝	−¼
28⅛	18¼	Omnibus Corp	23	25	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
114	110⅛	Omnibus pf (8)	1	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	−⅛
18⅞	13⅛	Oppen Collins	9	17⅞	16⅞	17	+⅛
45⅛	35⅞	Otis Elev (.60)	17	42	41	41	+⅛
21⅞	16⅛	Otis Steel	33	20⅞	19⅝	19⅞	−⅜
90⅞	75	Otis Steel 1pf (5½)	3	88⅛	87⅛	87⅛	−⅝
127⅞	112½	Otis Steel pr pf	3	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	Feb 16
171⅞	150	Owens Ill Gl (1½g)	7	170	169	169	
28	26⅜	Outbd M&M (.30g)	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Feb 13
		—P—Q—					
23	19¾	Pac Am Fish (1a)	3	21	20¼	20¼	−½
32⅞	30	Pacific Fin (1.60a)	2	30	29⅞	30	
38	33	Pac G & El (2)	11	33	32⅞	33	
53⅞	46	Pac Lighting (3)	8	47	46⅝	46⅝	−⅛
44⅞	38	Pac Mills (1e)	3	38⅛	38	38	Feb 24
28	22¾	Pac W Oil (.65e)	4	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛	+⅛
12⅞	10⅞	Packard Motor (.45e)	55	11⅛	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
17¼	16	Pan-Am Pet (.60e)	1	16	16	16	Feb 17
4⅛	2¾	Panhandle Pro & R	7	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
88	76	Paraffine Cos (3a)	3	86	86	86	Feb 24
109	105	Paraff Cos pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Feb 18
28¾	23½	Paramount Pic	174	25¾	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
200½	166	Paramount 1 pf (6)	3	179⅞	177⅛	179	+4⅝
26⅝	21⅞	Paramount 2 pf	21	23⅝	22⅞	23	
34⅛	29⅝	Park & Tilford (2)	2	31⅛	31	31⅛	Feb 20
⅝	⅜	Park & Tilf rts wi	31	11 16	11 16	⅝	
7⅞	4⅛	Park Utah	697	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
44⅞	42	Parke Davis (.60g)	9	42⅞	42⅛	42¼	−⅛
29⅞	24⅞	Parker R-Pr (1½a)	3	27	26½	26⅞	−⅛
7⅞	6	Parmelee Tran	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
10⅛	8¾	Pathe Film	1	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	−⅜
20½	14⅝	Patino Mines (.60e)	116	20¼	19⅛	19⅛	−⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Peerless Corp	24	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
64	58	Penick & Ford (3)	2	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+⅜
102⅝	97	Penney, J C (1g)	6	99	98	99	+1⅛
6⅞	4¾	Penn Coal & Coke	1	5	5	5	+⅛
12⅛	7⅞	Penn Dix Cem	25	10⅝	10	10⅛	
76½	64	Penn Dix Cem pf	1	69	68	68	Feb 24
29⅞	22	Penn Gl S ct (½e)	6	27⅞	26¾	27	+½
44⅞	39⅝	Penn RR (2e)	20	43⅛	43½	43½	+⅛
57	49⅞	Peoples Drug (1a)	1	58	58	58	+⅛
65½	48½	Peoples Gas L	2	61	61	61	+⅛
15	4⅛	Peoria & East Ry	32	16¾	15	15	+⅛
47½	34	Pere Marq	6	46	45	45	
91	86	Pere Marq pf	1	86	86	86	Feb 20
87	82½	Pere Marq pr pf	2	83½	83½	83½	Feb 23
25	24	Pet Milk (1a)	4	24½	24½	24½	Feb 4
20⅞	17¼	Petrol Corp (.90e)	6	19	18⅞	18⅞	−⅛
13¼	11¼	Pfeiffer Bros (1.20)	7	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
59	52	Phelps Dodge (.35g)	31	58¾	56¾	56¾	−1¾
54½	52	Phil Co pf (3)	4	54	53⅛	54	+1⅛
100¼	98½	Phil Co pf (6)	1	98	98	98	−½
3⅛	2	Phila & R Coal & I	19	2½	2¼	2½	+¼
83½	74	Philip Morris (3)	18	84¼	83	83½	
20	13⅛	Phillips Jones	2	16	16	16	−½
57½	49½	Phillips Pet (2)	32	53¾	53¼	53½	+¼
9⅛	7	Phoenix Hosiery	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Feb 24
19⅜	16⅜	Pierce Oil pf	3	17¼	17	17	−¼
4	3⅛	Pierce Pet	66	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
33⅝	28½	Pillsbury Flour (1.60	4	31	30¼	30¼	−⅜
18¼	15	Pitts Coal	3	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	+½
76½	60	Pitts Coal pf	9	62½	60	60	Feb 24
18¾	13⅛	Pitts Sc&B (.52½e)	46	18⅛	17⅞	18	+½
33	24¾	Pitt Steel	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+¾
4	2¾	Pitts Ter Coal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 18
8⅝	3⅝	Pitts United	23	8	7¼	7½	−⅜
3	2⅛	Pittston Co	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
27⅛	24⅜	Plymouth Oil (.90e)	15	25⅜	25	25	
21	18⅞	Pond Creek P (2)	1	19	19	19	Feb 19
33⅛	25⅜	Poor & Co B	4	29¾	29½	29½	+½
11⅞	8¾	Por Ric Am T A	11	9	8½	8⅝	−⅜
3⅞	2½	Por Ric Am T B	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
15½	10¾	Postal Tel & C pf	9	13¼	13	13	−¼
31⅞	25⅝	Pressed Steel Car	15	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜	
31	25¼	Press Steel C 1pf (¼)	4	28½	28½	28½	Feb 24
86	67	Press Stl C 2pf (2½)	1	78	78	78	+¼
65½	55½	Procter & Gam (2a)	1	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	−⅛
52¾	47¾	Pub Ser N J (2.60)	7	48½	48¼	48¼	+¼
162¼	157	Pub S NJ pf (8)	1	157	157	157	Feb 18
140⅛	138	Pub Ser NJ pf (7)	2	138	138	138	Feb 18
128⅛	119¾	Pub S NJ pf (6)	3	120	119	120	
112¼	107	Pub Ser NJ pf (5)	3	107½	107	107⅛	+⅛
113⅛	113⅛	Pub S El&G pf (5)	1	113	113	113	Feb 5
72⅛	66¼	Pullman, Inc (1½)	12	68¼	68	68	−½
24⅝	19⅝	Pure Oil	87	20¼	19¾	19¾	−⅛
107	99	Pure Oil 6% pf (6)	4	106⅛	106¼	106¼	−⅜
22¾	18⅜	Purity Bak (.15g)	115	23¾	22½	23	+⅜
18⅞	17	Quaker St Oil (.80)	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb 24
		—R—					
12⅝	10⅞	Radio Corp	101	11⅞	11½	11⅝	−⅛
80	76½	Radio Co pf (3½)	3	78¼	78	78¼	+1¼
103	103	Radio Corp pf B	3	103	103	103	Jan 7
9⅝	7⅞	Radio K O	29	8¾	8½	8½	−⅛
37¼	34½	Raybes Man (1½a)	8	35¼	35	35	Feb 23
45⅜	41⅞	Reading (2)	3	43½	43½	43½	
49	47½	Reading 1st pf (2)	2	48¼	47¾	47¾	Feb 18
43¾	43	Reading 2d pf (2)	2	42½	42½	42½	−⅛
13⅝	11⅛	Real Silk Hose	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+⅛
3¾	2⅞	Reis Robert	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
29	23	Reis Robert pf	1	23	23	23	Feb 16
22⅜	18¾	Reliable St (½e)	1	20	20	20	
28¾	21½	Rem Rand (.60a)	46	28¼	27⅝	27⅞	
94¼	80½	Rem R pf ww (4½)	1	93	93	93	−½
9⅝	5	Reo Motor	264	9⅝	8⅝	8¾	−⅛
37	27½	Republic Steel	148	35½	34¼	34½	−¾
119½	109	Repub S cv pf	1	116¾	116¾	116¾	Feb 24
108	99	Repub S pf (6)	4	105	105	105	
43½	33½	Revere Cop & Br	19	45¼	44	44¼	−⅛
93½	71	Revere C & B A	1	89	89	89	+1½
30⅝	26⅜	Reynoulds Met (1)	4	27¼	27	27¼	+⅛
112	109¼	Reynolds Met pf (5½	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Feb 15
34¼	29⅛	Reynolds Sp (1a)	2	30⅜	30	30	−1
58	55	Reynolds Tob B (3)	28	56	55⅝	55⅜	+⅛
14	14	Rhine W El Pr	1	14	14	14	+2⅞
31½	24¼	Ritter Dental (¾e)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
84½	72	Roan Ante (1.12e)	3	83¼	83	83	+1½
130	117	Ruberoid (1a)	1	125	125	125	Feb 24
9¾	7½	Rutland pf	2	8⅝	8½	8½	−¼
		—S—					
46	41½	Safeway St (2a)	3	43¼	43¼	43¼	−½
56	43¾	St Jos Ld (1e)	38	57½	56	56½	+1½
4½	3	St L-San Fran	31	4½	4¼	4⅜	+⅛
10⅝	6¼	St L-San Fran pf	58	11⅛	10⅜	10⅜	+⅛
22	14⅛	Savage Arms (1e)	5	21	20⅝	21	+⅜
47¼	42½	Schenley Dis (3a)	32	46⅞	46⅛	46½	+⅛
98	94¾	Schenley pf (5½)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	+⅛
3¼	2	Schulte Stores	48	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅜
23⅝	17	Schulte Stores pf	3	20½	19⅞	20½	+1
2⅛	1½	Seaboard Air Line	18	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8½	6	Seaboard Air Line pf	12	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	−¼
47¼	40¼	Seaboard Oil Del (1)	53	43⅞	41¾	43⅜	+2⅝
11	7½	Seagrave Corp	5	10	9¾	10	+½
91⅜	81	Sears Roebuck (3)	27	89½	88¾	89	+½
34	28	Servel Inc (1)	21	32¼	32	32	+¼
38½	29	Sharon Steel (1.20a)	18	37	36	36⅜	−⅛
110½	102	Sharon Steel pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Feb 23
13⅞	10⅛	Sharpe & Dohme	10	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
65	60	Sharp & D pf A (3½)	3	61½	61½	61½	Feb 23
17⅝	15⅝	Shattuck, F G (.60)	16	16½	16⅛	16¼	
34¾	26⅞	Shell Un Oil (1¼g)	67	34⅛	33⅝	34	+¾
105⅝	102¼	Shell Un pf (5½)	7	104¼	104	104	+¾
16	12½	Silver King (.15g)	295	16½	15⅝	16⅛	+¾
55⅞	44½	Simmons Co (3e)	18	52¾	52⅛	52⅛	+⅛
4⅛	3½	Simms Pet	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
47	42	Skelley Oil	3	44	44	44	+⅝
102¼	99	Skelley Oil pf (6)	2	101	101	101	Feb 24
40½	27½	Smith & C vtc (1e)	2	37½	37½	37½	Feb 24
54½	47½	Smith, A O	7	48¼	47½	47½	−½
29⅜	26¼	Snider Pack	7	28¼	28	28	−¼
19½	16¼	Socony-Vac (¼g)	149	18½	18	18¼	−¼
113⅛	111⅞	So Am pf ww (5½)	1	113	113	113	Feb 18
5¾	4⅜	So A G&Plat (.30e)	1157	6⅛	5⅛	5⅞	+⅞
42½	34	So P Rico Sug (2)	7	35	34⅝	34⅝	−¼
32½	28¾	South Cal Ed (1½a)	19	29	28⅝	28¾	
53	42½	Southern Pacific	148	54	52⅝	52⅝	+½
35¼	24	Southern Ry	69	33⅜	32	32	−½
59⅞	47¾	Southern Ry pf	19	58	56¾	57	+¾
65⅛	55½	South Ry M&O (4)	1	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	Feb 19
10⅝	9	Spalding AG	19	10½	10	10	−¼
9½	7⅝	Sparks Withington	47	8¾	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
30½	23	Spear & Co (½e)	2	28	28	28	Feb 23
36	32¼	Spencer-Kell (1.60)	3	33	32¼	32¼	−¼
23¾	20⅞	Sperry Corp (1e)	20	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	−¼
33⅞	28½	Spicer Mfg (3e)	8	31½	31⅜	31⅜	+⅛
28¾	22⅛	Spiegel Inc (¼g)	41	25⅞	25	25⅜	+¼
47	41½	Sq Deal B (1⅞e)	3	46⅞	46	46⅞	+1⅛
16¼	15¼	Stand Brands (.80)	68	15½	15¼	15⅜	
12⅝	10½	Stand Com Tob	2	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
14¼	8¾	Stand G&El	26	12⅞	12¼	12¼	−⅝
31½	25½	Stand G&E pf	28	27⅞	27	27	−¾
65	55	Stand G&E $6 p pf	1	55	55	55	Feb 23
72⅝	60¾	Stand G&E $7 p pf	6	63¼	60	61	−2⅛
4	3¼	Stand Invest Corp	4	3¼	3⅛	3¼	−
50	43¼	Stand Oil Cal (1a)	36	48⅜	47¾	48	+
50	46½	Stand Oil Ind (1a)	25	48⅛	47¾	48	+¼
32	31	Stand Oil Kan (1e)	5	32	32	32	Jan 25
75¾	67¾	Stand Oil NJ (1a)	101	73	71⅝	72	−½
42⅛	34½	Starrett (LS) (1.40a)	6	39	38½	38½	−1½
75	70½	Sterling Pr (3.80a)	3	71¾	71	71¼	−
21	17¼	Stewart-War (½a)	23	19¼	18⅞	18¾	−⅜
17½	15½	Stokely Bros (.20g)	1	16	16	16	
33⅝	28⅛	Stone & Web (¼e)	18	30	29¼	29¼	−½
20	13¼	Studebaker	66	18⅜	18⅜	18½	
77½	73	Sun Oil (1a)	1	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	−⅛
61¾	54	Superheat (½)	5	57¾	57½	57½	
7⅝	4⅝	Superior Oil	84	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	−⅛
45¾	37	Superior Steel	14	42⅜	40¾	40¾	−1¼
39⅞	32½	Sutherland P (1.60)	2	35¼	35	35	Feb 23
20½	13	Sweets Co	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb 23
28	25⅛	Swift & Co (1.20a)	12	27⅞	27⅜	27½	
32⅛	30¾	Swift Intern (2)	3	30¾	30⅝	30¾	
23¾	18¾	Sym Gould ww	12	20	19¾	19⅞	
17⅝	14⅝	Sym Gould xw	1	15	15	15	+¼
		—T—					
15⅜	13¾	Talcott (J) (.15g)	3	14¼	14	14	−¼
8⅝	7½	Telautograph (.60)	4	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+¼
14¼	11⅞	Tenn Corp (.15e)	36	14¼	13	13½	−¾
49	43½	Texas & Pac	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+⅜
59⅞	50⅜	Texas Corp (2)	104	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝	−½
2½	2	Texas Corp rts wi	2	1 14 16	1 14 16		—2 16
9⅞	7⅝	Texas Gulf Pro (.05e	23	8	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
43	38¾	Texas Gulf Sul (2½e	7	41⅞	41	41⅞	+⅛
16⅝	13⅛	Tex Pac C&O (.10g)	44	15⅛	14¾	15	+⅝
15⅝	11⅞	Tex Pac L Tr (.10e)	15	13½	13	13	−⅛
48	37⅛	Thatcher Mfg (1a)	5	45½	44½	44½	−⅜
64	62	Thatcher pf (3.60)	1	63	63	63	Feb 18
13⅛	11⅛	The Fair	8	12⅝	12	12⅝	+⅜
13⅜	10¼	Thermoid Co	13	11⅛	11	11	−⅛
8½	6⅛	Third Ave Ry	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Feb 24
14¼	12	Thompson, J R (½)	1	13½	13½	13½	
28⅞	25	Thompson P (1½e)	2	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	
10¼	6¼	Thompson-Star	29	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	
40¾	32	Thompson-Star pf	1	34	34	34	Feb 24
21⅞	20⅛	Tide W As Oil (.60)	7	20⅞	20½	20½	−½
108	105⅛	Tide W As Opf (6)	106	10 32	106 9 32	106 9 32	
28⅞	22	Timken D Ax (1a)	12	26¾	26	26	
79	70	Timken Rol Bear (3)	4	73¼	72¼	71¼	−⅝
17⅞	16	Transamerica (.40a)	31	16⅝	16¼	16¼	−¼
22⅝	18⅜	Tra&W Air (¼e)	6	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	−⅛
27⅞	19¾	Transue & W (½e)	1	21⅛	21¼	21¼	+⅛
10⅝	9	Tri-Continent (¼e)	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
109⅛	108	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	−⅛
10⅛	8⅛	Truax Traer (¼g)	*3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
24¼	21½	Truscon Stl	2	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	Feb 23
38⅝	32⅝	Twen C Fox F (2e)	24	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞	−⅛
47⅝	42⅛	Twen Cen F pf (1½)	6	43⅛	43	43⅛	Feb 23
17⅛	13⅛	Twin Cit RT	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
		—U—					
6⅞	4⅝	Ulen & Co	6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
100⅛	91	Und-El-Fish (3)	4	92	91⅞	92	Feb 24
68	63	Union Bag & P (2)	1	64½	64½	64½	+⅛
111	101½	Union C&C (.80g)	6	107⅛	106⅝	106⅞	−⅜
28⅛	24⅞	Union Oil Cal (1)	45	25⅛	25	24⅞	−⅛
136	128⅝	Union Pacific (6)	12	133¾	132½	132½	−⅞
99⅝	97⅛	Union Pac pf (4)	3	98⅛	97⅞	97⅞	−⅛
31⅛	26⅝	Union T Car (1.60)	3	30	30	30	−⅛
24⅝	20⅛	Un Air Line (.20e)	14	21	20½	20½	−⅛
32⅝	27⅝	Un Aircraft (½e)	48	30⅝	29⅞	30⅛	+⅛
31⅛	23	Un Am Bosch	4	31	30½	30½	Feb 19
30⅝	28⅛	Un Biscuit (1.60)	7	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	−⅛
91	79	Un Carbon (3a)	3	83	81½	81½	−⅛
33½	29⅞	Un-Carr Fast (2a)	1	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	−⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Un Corp (.20e)	84	7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
46⅞	43	Un Corp pf (3)	14	43⅛	43	43	−⅛
15⅝	14⅛	Un Drug (¾e)	9	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
25¾	18¾	Un Dyewood (1)		21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
9	7¼	Un El Coal	38	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
40⅞	46½	Un Eng&Fd (½g)	1	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	+⅛
85⅛	80½	Un Fruit (3)	5	83	82½	82½	−⅛
17	14⅝	Un Gas Imp (1)	*94	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
113⅛	111⅛	Un Gas Im pf (5)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	Feb 24
16⅝	6½	Un Paper Board	16	15⅝	14⅛	15⅛	+⅛
22⅛	17	US & For Sec	4	21⅛	21	21⅛	+⅛
100½	96½	US & For Sec pf (6)	1	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	−1⅛
3⅝	2¾	US Distrib	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 23
34⅞	29⅛	U S Freight (1⅝e)	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	−⅛
137	122	US Gypsum (2a)	2	125¼	125¼	125¼	+⅛
20⅝	17	US Hoffman Ma	2	19	19	19	−⅛
61	53⅝	US Hoffman pf (2¾)	1	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	Feb 23
43⅝	37⅛	US Indus Alcohol	19	40½	39¼	39¼	
9	6¼	US Leather	11	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	−⅜
17¾	13⅝	US Leather A	11	17	16	16⅛	−⅜
104	89	US Leather p pf	4	103	103	103	Feb 24
71¼	60½	US Pipe & F (3)	*5	66	65¾	65⅞	+⅛
19⅜	15⅝	US Realty & Imp	14	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
61⅝	44⅛	US Rubber	59	57¼	55¾	56	−⅜
118	92½	US Rubber 1st pf	39	114	111⅞	112	+⅛
93⅞	83¼	US Smelting (2g)	31	93¼	92	92½	+⅛
75⅛	71	US Smelt pf (3½)	1	72	72	72	Feb 20
114½	75	US Steel	145	112⅛	109⅝	109⅝	−2⅛
150	139¾	US Steel pf (7)	5	146	145	145	−⅛
135	129⅞	US Tobacco (5a)	1	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞	Feb 24
9¼	7¾	Un Stockyards (⅛e)	8	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	−⅜
8⅛	6¾	Un Stores A	29	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
4½	81½	Un Stores pf	47	81	81	81	−1½
86	79	Uni Leaf T (3)	47	83	82	82	Feb 24
4⅞	3⅛	Util Pr & Lt A	12	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	−⅛
		—V—					
2⅝	1¾	Vadsco Sales	9	2	1⅞	1⅞	⅛
44⅝	39½	Van Raalte (⅝g)	7	43⅝	42½	43	+1
34½	28¼	Vanadium	16	32⅞	31	31	−¾
46½	42½	Vick Chem (2a)	1	43½	43½	43½	Feb 24
87	87	Vicks, S & P pf (5)	3	87	87	87	Feb 10
9½	7⅛	Vir Car Chem	55	8¾	8⅛	8½	+⅛
61½	54⅛	Vir Car Ch 6% pf	7	56½	55⅛	55¾	+1⅞
133	127⅞	Vir Ry pf (6)	1	131	131	131	Feb 23
		—W—					
5⅛	3⅛	Wabash	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅜	9	Wabash pf A	21	13½	12¾	12¾	
19⅝	16	Waldorf (1.20a)	3	18	18	18	
49	37¼	Walgreen (2)	7	47½	47¼	47⅜	+⅛
17	11¼	Walworth Co	29	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
50⅝	42	Ward Baking A	11	47½	46	47½	+2
9¼	6⅜	Ward Baking B	218	10	9½	10	+⅜
99	94	Ward Bak pf	2	96	94	94	Feb 23
18	14⅜	Warner Pic	44	15⅝	15	15	−⅜
69½	63	Warner Pic pf	1	63	63	63	Feb 20
1⅜	1⅛	Warner-Quinlan	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12¼	6⅝	Warren Bros	41	9½	9⅛	9½	+⅜
35¼	24	Warren Bros cv pf	3	28½	27⅞	28½	Feb 24
44⅝	35½	Warren F&P (1)	24	45⅜	44⅝	45	+⅛
38⅞	35	Waukesha Mot (1)	2	36½	36¼	36¼	−⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Webster Eisenlohr	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
51¼	46	Wesson Oil (½a)	21	48½	47¾	48	+1
84½	81	Wesson Oil pf (4)	1	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	Feb 24
10⅞	8⅞	Western Maryland	24	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
22⅞	17½	West Maryland 2pf	3	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	−⅛
3⅝	2½	Western Pacific	10	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
10	7⅛	Western Pacific pf	34	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
83½	71½	West Union (¾g)	17	73⅞	73¼	73¼	−⅛
56⅞	48⅝	Westh Air Br (1)	33	52⅝	52	52⅛	−⅛
167⅝	145	Westh El&M (1g)	6	155⅛	153	153	−3
30⅞	26	Weston El In (.85e)	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+⅛
27⅛	23⅛	Westvaco Chl (1)	2	26⅛	26	26⅛	Feb 24
34⅞	33	Westv Chl pf (1½)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	−⅛
53	38	Wheeling Steel	4	50¼	49	49	−1
110	103	Wheeling Stl pf (6)	2	110	110	110	
33⅞	23¼	White Motor	39	31⅝	30¼	30⅝	−⅜
18⅛	15½	White Rock (1.40)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	−⅛
6⅞	5⅛	White Sew Mach	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+⅛
46⅞	40	White Sew Mach pf	1	40½	40½	40½	Feb 20
6¼	4½	Wilcox Oil & G	8	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
12	8¾	Wilson (½)	199	12	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
88¼	79¾	Wilson pf (6)	1	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	−⅛
65⅞	54⅞	Woolworth (2.40)	66	57½	56⅛	57⅝	+1⅜
47	34½	Worth Pump	4	42½	42	42	+⅛
91	77⅛	Worth P pf B	4	87½	87½	87½	Feb 23
76	72	Wrigley W J (3a)	2	72½	72	72	−⅛
		—Y—Z—					
62½	49⅛	Yale & Towne (.60a)	1	56¼	55¼	56¼	Feb 23
37⅝	20⅛	Yellow Tr & C	235	36¼	34⅝	34⅝	−⅜
46⅝	42¼	Young S&W (3)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	−⅛
86⅝	75½	Young Sh & Tube	25	83⅝	82¾	83¾	−⅛
115	104½	Youngs S&T pf (5½)	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	Feb 19
40⅛	33	Zenith Radio (½g)	12	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	−⅛
9¼	7½	Zonite Prod	4	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+⅛

(†) Odd lot carries actual sales; (*) ex-dividend; (‡) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrant; (xw) without warrant.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

January Passenger-Car Sales up 31.9 Per Cent

DETROIT—Passenger-car sales in January are estimated at 260,000 units on basis of sales in 24 states which show a gain of 31.9 per cent over January last year and a drop of 15.7 per cent from December. Sales in all states in January, 1936, totaled 215,782. January truck and commercial-car sales are estimated at 48,500 units, or 10.8 per cent over the 43,760 sales in January last year. In the first 24 states to report, truck sales were 11.6 per cent above December and 13 per cent above January, 1936.

Blaw-Knox Profit-Sharing Plan

NEW YORK—Shareholders of the Blaw-Knox Co. have been notified that their annual meeting on March 17 would consider approval of the company's new incentive payment plan, according to a report to the New York Stock Exchange. This would distribute a maximum of 7 per cent of the annual consolidated net profit, after fixed charges and obsolescence, to employees, providing such distribution does not exceed 10 per cent of the annual dividend on the no-par value common stock.

Chicago Corp. Common Stock Purchased

CHICAGO—Following annual meeting of Chicago Corp., Charles F. Glore, president, disclosed that 471,455 shares Chicago Corp. common stock held by Blue Ridge Corp. have been purchased by group headed by Paul H. Davis & Co. of Chicago, and Kalman & Co. of St. Paul, which will offer them to the public.

ICC Authorizes Lehigh Valley Note

WASHINGTON—ICC has authorized Lehigh Valley R. R. to issue a promissory note for $5,000,000, proceeds of which are to be used to pay off RFC loans. The carrier was authorized to pledge as collateral security for the note $7,000,000 of General Consolidated mortgage 5 per cent bonds, $4,000,000 of Lehigh-Buffalo Terminal Railway 4½ per cent first mortgage bonds and $1,000,000 of Lehigh Valley Coal Co. 6 per cent secured notes.

December Rail Operating Net Higher

NEW YORK—December net operating income of 144 Class I railroads as reported by Interstate Commerce Commission amounted to $76,519,602, against $46,020,696 in December, 1935. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1936, these roads had net operating income of $667,257,204, against $499,612 in 1935.

Gold Production in Queensland

BRISBANE, Queensland—In the 11 months to the end of November, 1936, 105,283 fine ounces of gold, valued at £447,212, was mined in Queensland. The total for the corresponding period of 1935 was 92,864 fine ounces, valued at £394,460. Returns to the Mines Department show that the November yield was 9657 ounces (£41,021), compared with 8900 ounces (£37,805) in November, 1935.

Southern Pacific to Issue Equipments

WASHINGTON—Southern Pacific Co. applied to ICC for permission to issue and sell $11,220,000 of 2¼ per cent equipment trust certificates in connection with its plan to purchase new equipment at a total cost of $14,053,000. Subject to ICC approval, the company has agreed to sell the issue to Salomon Bros. & Hutzler at 97.377 and accrued dividends.

Graham-Paige Sales Up 35 Per Cent

DETROIT—Retail deliveries of Graham-Paige Motors Corp. from Oct. 1 to Jan. 31 totaled 4564 cars, an increase of 35 per cent over the 3364 cars delivered in the corresponding period of the previous year, according to F. R. Valpey, sales manager.

Shirt-Factory Increases Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Announcement was made that Princeton, W. Va., shirt factory employees had been given a 7½ per cent increase in pay, effective immediately. It is also understood the 38 sewing-room employees are to be added to the shirt factory pay roll at the rate of five each week.

Royal Typewriter Co. Increases Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Royal Typewriter Company and domestic subsidiaries reported 1936 net income of $2,827,774, equal to $3.79 a common share, against $1,676,571 or $5.26 a share on common stock in 1935. Company has a factory at Hartford, Conn.

Fairchild's Unfilled Orders Mount

NEW YORK—Fairchild Aviation Corporation reported unfilled orders as of Jan. 31 were $1,054,082, compared with $484,494 a year ago, an increase of 117 per cent.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Government Bonds Up—Mines Up in Irregular Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 4¼s '47-52	119.19	119.19	119.19
9 2¼s '43-45	108.10	108.9	108.10
11 4s '44-54	114.12	114.11	114.11
18 2½s '46-56	112.28	112.28	112.28
4 3⅜s '41-43 Mch	108	108	108
2 3¼s '41	107.25	107.25	107.25
1 3¼s '44-46	108.10	108.10	108.10
20 3¼s '46-49	108.2	108.1	108.1
102 3¼s '46-52	108.3	108.2	108.2
23 3s '46-48	107.9	107.6	107.6
89 3s '51-55	106.24	106.19	106.24
27 2½s '55-60	104.26	104.22	104.26
6 2¾s '45-47	105.12	105.12	105.12
1 2¾s '48-51	101.30	101.30	101.30
170 2¾s '51-54	103.16	103.13	103.14
124 2½s '56-59	103.16	103.12	103.16
264 2½s '49-53	101.16	101.10	101.10

Federal Farm Mortgage

4 2¾s '42-47	104.2	104.2	104.2
2 3s '47	105.6	105.6	105.6
3 3s '49	105.5	105.5	105.5
1 3s '49 reg	105	105	
80 3¼s '64	105.26	105.26	105.26

Home Owners Loan

28 3s A '52	104.27	104.27	104.27
28 2¾s '49	102.22	102.19	102.22
28 2¼s '42-44	102.28	102.28	102.28

Corporation Bonds

2 Alb P W 6s '48 ww	69	69	69
19 Alleghany 5s '44	100½	100½	100½
20 Alleghany 5s '49	95	94⅞	95
26 Alleghany 5s '50 sta	67¼	66¾	67¼
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5 Allied Strs 4½s '50	100	100	100
11 Am & For P 5s 2030	83⅞	83	83⅞
5 Am Ice 5s '53	93	93	93
6 Am I G Chem 5½s '49	109¼	109	109¼
5 Am Int 5½s '49	106	106	106
96 Chic Gt West 4s '59	112¼	112	112¼
24 Am T & T 5½s '43	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
37 Am T & T 3½s '66	106⅜	106	106⅛
2 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
41 Am T & T 3½s '61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Am T Pdr cv '50	182½	180½	180½
20 Am Wri Pap 6s '47	91½	91	91¼
16 Am Wri P 6s '47 ct	91½	91	91½
46 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105¾	105¼	105¼
1 Ann Arbor 4s '95	73¾	73¾	73¾
8 Ark&MRyB&T 5s '64	103½	103¼	103¼
19 Arm Del 4s '55	99⅛	98⅞	99⅛
10 Arm Del 4½s '57	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
1 Arm 4½s '39	104	104	104
2 Armstrong C 4s '50	106	105¾	106
15 AT&SF 4s '95	106.3	106.2	106.2
21 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Atl & Birm 5s '33	35½	35½	35½
1 ACL cit 5s '52	97	97	97
2 A C Line 4½s '64	95½	95½	95½
26 A C Line 5s '45	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Atl Gu & W Is 5s '59	81	81	81
3 B&O rfg 4½s '95	102½	102½	102½
2 B&O 1st 5s '48	113	113	113
14 B&O rfg 5s '95	92¾	92	92
102 2½s '96-52	106.3	106.2	106.2
23 2s '48-48	107.9	107.6	107.6
89 3s '51-55	106.24	106.19	106.24
27 2½s '85

The Home Forum

Spring Will Catch Up To the Robins

A BAND of sleek robins swooped down on Middlebrook today, swooped down fresh from the warm sun of California into our lingering snow, and looked at us accusingly. They had expected to find the snowdrops almost over, the gardens golden and purple with crocus bloom, the daffodils well on the way. Through the windows they looked at us with reproach, as if we had betrayed them, and even a rich offering of grain didn't mollify them altogether.

Presently, however, they discovered the red berries of Mr. Beak's berberis. It took Mr. Beak years to bring his berberis to their present perfection, dripping their heavy load of fruit, shiny and round like jewels, just outside the window of his little cottage. Mrs. Beak likes to sit there by the window, knitting and looking out at the thick clusters of berries.

The robins, with wild screams of delight, denuded the berberis bushes, stripped them of every berry, in two days. Mrs. Beak made no attempt to stop them and Mr. Beak said it was nice to have berries to attract the birds. But, when the robins moved up the hill to Mr. Barton's big garden, where they keep two gardeners in the summer, they were driven off to save the berries of the cotoneasters. Mr. Barton doesn't grow berries, with the expense of two gardeners, for mere robins to feed on.

* * *

SO THE ROBINS are back at Mr. Beak's now and Mrs. Beak, unable to afford the luxury of grain for them, has baked nine loaves of bread in the last week, carefully crumbled it and spread it on the porch. Everybody at Middlebrook feels a responsibility for the robins who arrived this year so far ahead of spring. But not so far ahead as you would think by looking at the snow peaks there in the rock garden, the white cap on the brick sundial, like frosting on a cake, the drooping Christmas roses. We have heard the approach of spring from afar, even before the robins.

There are certain indisputable signs; not merely the purple tint on the timid buds of the jasmine in the sheltered corner by the chimney, beside the frozen and withered yellow stars of the jasmine, which was tricked into premature bloom by the false suns of January; not merely the green stalks of daffodils which came up too soon and tried in vain to withdraw into the earth again. No, there are other signs much more reliable.

* * *

THERE ARE THREE LAMBS up at Billy's place. I have it on the authority of the little girl and boy from next door, who keep in close touch with these matters. There are three lambs, as white as the snow; and, as Joan Edith pointed out, they certainly wouldn't have come here if they weren't sure that spring was just behind.

Her brother, Robin—who, having paid one of his infrequent visits to Mr. Boggs, the barber in the village, and received a generous treatment of his superb hair perfume, now smells like a breath of spring himself, nay, like the full tide of summer bloom—says the lambs are not the only thing. Mrs. Noggins is setting her incubators.

A sure sign, Mrs. Noggins' incubators. Every autumn she vows she will never set them again after the low prices she got for her eggs that year. Every winter, with an uncanny instinct for spring, she sets them again and you can depend upon it that her chicks will hatch out with the first warm days and not before. Then Mrs. Noggins' apron will be constantly filled with squeaking balls of fluff and Mr. Noggins, after his long winter hibernation around the stove in Gerry Benson's grocery store, will have to rise in the middle of the night to make sure that the oil lamp in the brooder is going. At this season Mr. Noggins would almost prefer to go to work, but not quite.

* * *

BESIDES, MR. BEAK is painting his garden stakes, painting hundreds of them a rich green, though they will not be required until midsummer. He has felt the spring, long before the robins; and he is getting ready for it, rather desperately, as if it might burst upon him at any moment and find him without a stake, properly painted, to support it.

His seed catalogues have arrived, too—the first sprouts of the year. He orders all the seed catalogues he can find. He pores over them night after night under his oil lamp, debating whether he will risk a dime on some newfangled brand of nasturtiums, for dimes are scarce with Mr. Beak, or whether he should afford the luxury of a corn which is highly recommended; not that Mr. Beak or his wife ever eat corn, but it is a nice thing to have on hand when his son brings the youngsters out from the city in the summer.

In the end, Mr. Beak's entire order of seeds will not exceed fifty cents, for he keeps his own, in neat tins, all painted green like the stakes with white lettering painfully applied—"Pea, Lincoln, 1936, Good" and "Bean, Pudbury's Brown, No Good" and "Poppies, Mixed, Fair"—these latter to be given to Robin and Joan Edith, so that they won't beg for "Poppies, Iceland, 1936, Excellent."

* * *

WITH A MISER'S GLOATING (which will change to a wild generosity when the vegetables ripen and the flowers are abloom) Mr. Beak is sorting over his green tins of seeds these days, wondering whether to plant Lincolns or Giant Strides or maybe Laxton's and finally deciding to plant all three, because he is powerless to resist green peas when the mood of spring is on him, long before the robins feel it.

Mr. Pudbury has car trouble again, another pretty clear indication that winter is near its end. Whenever Mr. Pudbury decides to turn in his old car—purely in the interest of economy, mind you, as he tells Mrs. Pudbury over and over—spring cannot be far behind; and, when it comes, Mr. Pudbury will decide to keep the old one, after all. This has never failed yet. As Mr. Pudbury lingers about Walt Graham's garage these days, talking about his new car and arguing about the merits of various makes, we feel pretty sure the robins won't have to wait long now.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

By Courtesy of Messrs. P. & D. Colnaghi, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A VIEW OF CLEVES: *From a Drawing by Lambert Doomer*

TODAY the Dutch artist, Lambert Doomer, is remembered as a draftsman rather than as a painter. In an exhibition of Old Master Drawings, his work stands out, for it is vital and arresting. Sketching directly from nature, Doomer recorded accurately what he saw, but there is also a lyrical quality about his drawings and his aim was definitely pictorial and artistic. In this he differed from many of the other minor Dutch masters, working in the latter half of the seventeenth century, whose landscapes are merely topographical.

Of course, in the days before photography, correct portrayal of scenes had special value. Doomer was prolific and versatile in output. His range included Biblical subjects, figure pieces and animal studies as well as every variety of landscape. Characteristic of his drawings are graduated washes in browns and grays, strengthened with black chalk or pen. In his earlier work—of which "A View of Cleves" is a fine example—he delighted in dramatic contrasts of light and shade. His later style is more subtle.

Doomer worked little in Holland. Born in 1623, he set out on his travels at an early age. On his tour up the Rhine to Switzerland, in the 1640's, he looked out for attractive subjects as eagerly as a modern press photographer. Cleves was one of the first places to claim his attention. The town is so Dutch in style that he must have felt at home on entering it. He inscribed his drawing "Cleef van binnen,"—Cleves from within. It had topical and romantic interest.

Former capital of the Duchy which had but recently—as time was judged in those days of slow communication—been incorporated in the electorate of Brandenburg, Cleves was still in the news. With its massive ducal residence, the castle of Schwanenburg, was associated the legend of the Knights of the Swan—poetic theme of "Lohengrin." The church was old even then, dating from the fourteenth century. With such inspiration, it is no wonder that the young artist made one of his best drawings.

Reflection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MARY BAKER EDDY, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has used the word "reflection" in her inspired writings to reveal the nature of man, and clearly indicate the perfect relationship between God and His creation. Under the marginal heading "The divine reflection," in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she has written (pp. 300, 301), "God is revealed only in that which reflects Life, Truth, Love,—yea, which manifests God's attributes and power, even as the human likeness thrown upon the mirror, repeats the color, form, and action of the person in front of the mirror." The Scriptures inform us that man is the image of God, Mind, Spirit. And since God is revealed in that which reflects Him, the real man is not material—he exists solely as spiritual reflection. Now God is wholly good, without a vestige of error or evil. It follows logically, then, that sinful, sick, sorrowing, and dying mortals are not of God's creating. They but seem to exist apart from the realm of perfect Mind, God.

Mankind had not been fully enlightened on this vital subject until Mrs. Eddy gave to the world her elucidation of the Science of being in the Christian Science textbook. Therein she says (p. 301): "Few persons comprehend what Christian Science means by the word *reflection*. To himself, mortal and material man seems to be substance, but his sense of substance involves error and therefore is material, temporal. On the other hand, the immortal, spiritual man is really substantial, and reflects the eternal substance, or Spirit, which mortals hope for."

The one successful means of holding to the true likeness is to make a definite distinction between that which is real, good, pure, and true, and that which would argue oppositely for the lying falsities of sin, sickness, disease, fear, lack, discouragement, and the like. This must be done in thought, word, and deed. Thus, through the understanding gained in Christian Science, is demonstrated "the eternal substance, or Spirit, which mortals hope for."

The following is an illustration of the power of right understanding in Christian Science to bring all things into harmony and proper relationship to the divine plan. If one looks into a mirror from a distance, it will be observed that his reflection is more or less dim. But when he stands in close proximity to and directly before the mirror, his reflection reveals the familiar details of the original. So, if we remain aloof from Christian Science, the possibilities of healing and progress through spiritual understanding may seem remote and obscure, but if we approach it, by studying industriously, with open mind and pure aspirations, proportionately will the healing effects prove to us the perfection, beauty, health, and freedom of God's man. Moreover, having drawn close to the truth of being through reliance on the Word of God and its scientific interpretation, as given in the Christian Science textbook, we find the struggles for supremacy over the errors of personal sense and material resistance to Truth, becoming victorious. With what rejoicing we see that perseverance in seeking Truth brings proof of the perfection of real being!

In profoundest gratitude we turn to the Bible and the writings of Mrs. Eddy to get clearer glimpses of the true creation of our Father-Mother, God. Christ Jesus has given us precept after precept, urging the vital importance of strict adherence to the heavenly law which supports the divine creation, and has promised redemption from all the errors of mortal sense, as the effect of intelligent obedience. Willingness to follow in Christ Jesus' footsteps will surely bring a better comprehension of his words (John 14:12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father." To the enlightened thought there can be no question as to the Master's understanding of the real man's coexistence with God, and his reflection of good. That he desired and urged us also to have this practical spiritual understanding is the import of his statement. Our great Teacher knew that the divine nature—the omnipresence, omniscience, omnipotence of God, good—can be demonstrated by men here and now, and predicated his mission upon the provability of man's oneness with the Father.

Studying carefully to comprehend man's eternal, inviolable relationship to God, and contemplating with joyous sincerity and right desire the infinite possibilities of demonstration when thought is equipped with a higher understanding of His infinite law, we see that, no matter what the false beliefs may be which hold mankind in bondage to ignorance, fear, sickness, or sin, these shackles can be broken. Then will be manifested in individual experience the fruits of spiritually understanding the sinless perfection of man, as the reflection of infinite Mind, the one eternal God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Gjenspeiling

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

MARY BAKER EDDY, opdageren og grunnleggeren av Kristen Videnskap, har i sine inspirerte skrifter brukt ordet "gjenspeiling" for å åpenbare menneskets natur og klart antyde det fullkomne forhold der er mellem Gud og Hans skapelse. Under avsnittsoverskriften "Den guddommelige gjenspeiling" i Kristen Videnskaps lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* har hun skrevet (s. 300, 301): "Gud åpenbares alene i det som gjenspeiler Liv, Sannhet, Kjærlighet, —ja, som manifesterer Guds egenskaper og makt, likesom det menneskelige billede som viser sig i speilet, gjengir farve, form og bevegelser hos den person som står foran speilet." Den hellige Skrift forteller oss at mennesket er Guds, Sinnets, Åndens, billede. Og eftersom Gud åpenbares i det som gjenspeiler Ham, er det virkelige menneske ikke materielt—det eksisterer utelukkende som åndelig gjenspeiling. Gud er helt og holdent god, uten en antydning av villfarelse eller ondt. En logisk slutning av dette er at syndige, syke, sørgende og døende dødelige ikke er skapt av Gud. De har bare en tilsynelatende tilværelse adskilt fra det fullkomne Sinns, Guds, rike.

Menneskeheten hadde ikke fått full innsikt i dette viktige emne før Mrs. Eddy gav verden sin belysning av tilværelsens Videnskap i Kristen Videnskaps lærebok. Hun sier der (s. 301): "Få mennesker forstår hvad Kristen Videnskap mener med ordet *gjenspeiling*. Det dødelige og materielle menneske holder sig selv for å være substans, men dets opfatning av substans innbefatter villfarelse og er derfor materiell, timelig. Det udødelige, åndelige menneske derimot er virkelig substansielt og gjenspeiler den evige substans eller And som dødelige håper på."

Vi vil være i stand til effektivt å holde fast ved den sanne lignelse bare ved å gjøre et bestemt skille mellem det som er virkelig, godt, rent og sant, og det som søker å lede tankene i den motsatte retning, hen på de løgnaktige påstander som synd, sykdom, skrøpelighet, frykt, mangel, motløshet og lignende. Dette må gjøres i tanke, ord og gjerning. Gjennem den forståelse Kristen Videnskap skjenker, påvises således "den evige substans eller And som dødelige håper på."

En illustrasjon av den makt en rett forståelse av Kristen Videnskap har til å bringe alle ting i harmoni med og i det rette forhold til den guddommelige plan, finner vi i følgende: Hvis et menneske står foran et speil, men i nogen avstand fra det, vil man se at det billede speilet gjengir, er mere eller mindre uklart. Men når han står helt nær og like foran speilet, kommer de kjente detaljer tydelig frem i speilbilledet. Hvis vi holder oss på avstand fra Kristen Videnskap, kan på samme måte mulighetene for helbredelse og fremskritt gjennem åndelig forståelse synes fjerne og dunkle, men hvis vi kommer den nærmere, ved å studere den flittig, med oplatt sinn og ut fra rene beveggrunner, vil vi, i samme forhold som vi gjør dette, i de helbredende virkninger få bevis på den fullkommenhet, skjønnhet, sundhet og frihet som hører Guds menneske til. Når vi således gjennem tillit til Guds Ord og dets videnskapelige fortolkning, som den er gitt oss i Kristen Videnskaps lærebok, er kommet nær inn til tilværelsens sannhet, finner vi enn videre at kampen for overherredømme over de personlige sansers villfarelser og materiell motstand mot Sannheten, er i ferd med å krones med seier. Med hvilken glede ser vi ikke at vedholdende søken efter Sannheten bringer bevis på den virkelige tilværelses fullkommenhet!

I dypeste takknemlighet vender vi oss til Bibelen og Mrs. Eddys skrifter for å få klarere glimt av vår Fader-Moder Guds sanne skapelse. Kristus Jesus har gitt oss bud efter bud som fremholder hvor umåtelig betydningsfullt det er at vi nøie holder fast ved den himmelske lov som oprettholder den guddommelige skapelse, og han har lovt oss frigjørelse fra alle den dødelige sanses villfarelser som en virkning av intelligent lydighet. Villighet til å følge i Kristi Jesu fotspor vil sikkerlig bringe med sig en bedre forståelse av hans ord (Joh. 14:12): "Den som tror på mig, han skal også gjøre de gjerninger jeg gjør; og han skal gjøre større enn disse; for jeg går til min Fader." Den oplyste tenker kan ikke nære nogen tvil om at Mesteren forstod at det virkelige menneske består sammen med Gud og gjenspeiler det gode. At han ønsket og fremholdt at vi også måtte ha denne praktiske åndelige forståelse, fremgår tydelig av de anførte ord. Var store Lærer visste at den guddommelige natur —Guds, det godes, allestedsnærværelse, allvitenhet og allmakt—kan bli demonstrert av menneskene her og nu, og han grunnet sin misjon på bevisligheten av menneskets enhet med Faderen.

Når vi studerer og omhyggelig søker å forstå menneskets evige, ukrenkelige forhold til Gud og med glede og opriktighet og rette motiver tenker over de uendelige muligheter for demonstrasjon som åpner sig for oss når tanken er rustet med en høiere forståelse av Hans uendelige lov, innser vi at hvilke som helst lenker eller falske antagelser som holder menneskeheten i trældom under uvitenhet, frykt, sykdom eller synd, kan sønderbrytes. Da vil det enkelte menneske i sitt daglige liv få se fruktene av en åndelig forståelse av den syndfri fullkommenhet mennesket eier som gjenspellingen av det uendelige Sinn, den ene og eneste evige Gud.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A Visit to the Orkney Islands

KIRKWALL was our headquarters during our visit, one spring, to the Orkneys, that group of islands lying off the north coast of Scotland, divided by the turbulent waters of the Pentland Firth from the cliffs of Sutherland and Caithness.

The harbor of Kirkwall lies within a circle of these islands, a circle which gives protection from much of the bad weather and provides safe anchorage for boats.

The road to Stromness passes at first through well-cultivated country. In one narrow valley was sheltering a small group of trees, wherein we were told lived an owl! The wood itself was an object of great interest, from a naturalist's point of view, and ranked as one of the show places in the islands; because these trees are the only ones growing in the whole of the Orkney group.

* * *

THE NORTHWEST SIDE of Pomona, the main island, lies a flat marshy moorland, so poor of soil that nothing grows there but scanty low-growing heather and patches of white cotton-grass. But here and there are wide bands of deep blue lupins, growing some four or five feet in height. A lovely blue they are, the color of the summer sky above them. So much so that, in the distance, they are easily mistaken for pools of open water. These lupins fling themselves over rubbish heaps, flourishing on the rough ground round ruined buildings, spreading steadily over the moor toward the sea. This starved area of ground is just what they enjoy, but only as long as it remains too poor in condition to grow anything else. The lupins themselves convey so much nourishment into the soil that, in a short time, the flowers forsake their original patch and move on to another hungry area. When the flowers have gone, the plough follows, and abundant crops are the result.

* * *

THE STANDING STONES of Stenness lie a little way off this road on a desolate, wind-swept stretch of moor. A ring of tall stones encircle a wide flat space. The whole is surrounded by a deep ditch. Near by stand the stones of an ancient burial place. The builders of these stone circles always chose a wide open space for their temples, if such they were. Here they appear to have chosen the one sound piece of ground in that area. A cart-track leads from the main road past the stones and is, no doubt, made on what was once an ancient trackway across the marsh. Areas of white cotton-grass, clumps of rushes and patches of flowering bog-bean tell the tale of wet bog, and this perhaps afforded protection in early days.

Looking west, the big hills of Hoy stand misty blue against the sky. Grim bulwarks they are, standing between the islands and the full force of the gales blowing in from the Atlantic.

* * *

ONE DAY WE spent roaming about the country lying at the foot of these hills. Here, in a narrow reed-fringed loch, "loons," or divers, were fishing, and a long-tailed duck was swimming about with her energetic family of four.

Our search for tea took us to a low-built cottage, displaying a welcome notice at the garden gate. In the room into which we were shown the floor covering attracted us. We were puzzled as to the material used, but close examination showed that the whole was hand-painted. A warm brown formed the ground-work, and a well-designed border of severe classical design in white was carefully drawn round the edge, a foot or two in depth. The effect was both charming and decorative.

During the previous summer, much excavation work had been carried out on a small village of cave-dwellings, built in the side of steep cliffs overlooking the sea. Curious little dwellings they were, stone-floored, stone-roofed, stone-walled, and covered over with a deep layer of sand and turf on the top. It did not seem possible that anyone taller than a child could stand upright inside.

* * *

DURING THE EARLY part of the summer, the herring-fleets bring in their fish to the Kirkwall curing yards, where they are smoked, or packed in salt for exportation. After the stir and excitement of the herring season, visitors for the summer arrive, and the harbor is crowded with yachts. This is a gay time while it lasts; and the most is made of it, before winter settles in, with its short dark days and storms of rain and heavy gales of wind.

M. B.

From Virginian Soil

ANTIQUARIANS of late have come to recognize the peculiar beauty and charm of the earthenware produced in Shenandoah Valley during the 19th Century. And none is more highly prized than the product of the Bell potteries at Winchester and Strasburg in Virginia and at Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. To their ware the romantic name of The Shenandoah Pottery has been fittingly applied. . . .

Nowhere in America was there produced ware that compares with the product of the potters among the Palatinate refugees, who settled in Eastern Pennsylvania during the first half of the eighteenth century. In the course of time every community had its potter, and although their wares were similar, there is nevertheless a discernible difference in the decoration, and color glazing. In their leisure hours those potters frequently made presentation pieces, or as they were termed "master pieces." It is the finding of these latter pieces that gives zest to collecting. These special and marked pieces frequently reveal the characteristics by which the more common and unmarked pieces may be identified. These potters, I am sure, never for a moment dreamed that their products would be admired and sought for as they have been in the thirty years during which I have collected pottery. They were real artists, ornamenting useful objects, which is the highest form of art. May I express the hope that my fellow collectors and dealers will in the future make more of an effort to obtain at the time of purchase, information as to time and place of their manufacture as well as of the potter who fashioned it. . . .

For like as the silvery river, the Shenandoah, reflects the stars in the heaven above, so do the objects of the handicraft of the people of the Valley reflect their life and character. And of none of it can this, perhaps, be more truly said than of the pottery, which was made from the very soil, for the use of the people of the Valley and by the potters in the Valley.—A. H. RICK, and JOHN BAER STOUDT, in "The Shenandoah Pottery." (Strasburg, Va.: Shenandoah Publishing House, Inc.)

Uninvited Guest

A PALE green caterpillar
Perilously poised on phlox,
Is this garden stowaway
Discovered in the flower-bowl.

Hazardously arched, he climbs
Mountainous spurs of columbine,
Or humps along in exploration
Of the petunia's pollened cave.

MARION BROWNELL

Welcome to a Little Lad

I AM so glad to have you here with me:
Although I have no toys to make the hours
Fly swiftly by, as if on magic wings,
Yet I can show you where the wood-doves hide
And we can do a host of happy things.

Together, we can hunt for the small nest
The humming-birds abandoned in the Fall;
Together, we can peep beneath the twigs,
Can part the sumac branches rank and tall
And see the spot the pheasants winter in,
All closed about with heavy under-brush.

And while your questions dart at me so fast
That I can never catch up with the last,
I can watch wonder darkening your eyes—
Wonder and eager, questioning surprise—
That you should find so many new delights
In this still place, far from all city sights.

This is a world of fairy happenings—
A world that changes swiftly over-night:
Tomorrow we may see it clothed in white.
Adventure walks beside us, little lad,
But oh, for me, the greatest marvel lies
In the bright, startled wonder in your eyes!

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG

First Crows

SNOW is conquered
by the sound
of a hundred crows
above white ground.

Wings that mean
no going back
mark the clouds
with ragged black.

keep on going
northward, cry
dark defiance
to the sky.

FRANCES FROST

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New England Edition

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 8-9

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1937

State Is Urged To Cut Profits Of Dog Racing

Bill to Raise Percentage Paid Commonwealth Has a Hearing

Kelly Leads Move

Measures for Repeal of Law and for Restrictions Are to Come Up Later

Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly made his first appearance before the Massachusetts Legislature today to ask a joint committee of both houses to reduce earnings of dog race track owners.

The executive joined with others in attacking the huge profits made by the track operators and the uncertainty of winnings by those who gamble there.

Committee Adjourns

The committee adjourned until next Wednesday without considering a bill calling for an investigation of the whole subject of dog track operations and another for repeal of law.

Anticipating trouble over this bill, a detail of state troopers had attended the hearing. Leland C. Bickford, radio commentator, who has been conducting a campaign against dog racing and was present to urge an investigation, disclosed he had sent his wife and two children out of the state as a result of telephoned threats.

Under the terms of Mr. Kelly's bill dog track owners would be permitted to retain only 4 cents out of each dollar bet at the tracks, instead of the present 11½ cents. At the same time, the State's profit from the enterprise would be proportionately raised from 3½ to 11 cents on each dollar.

Kelly a Speaker

Mr. Kelly addressed a public hearing of the legislative committee on legal affairs at the State House, Boston.

"The present share paid to the track owners is unfair," said the Lieutenant Governor. "The only sure financial winner at the dog races are the operators, who receive much more than they are entitled to.

"Even at 4 per cent, to which they would be reduced under this bill, they would get a handsome return out of their small investment. The people should be protected in this $22,000,000 industry."

Threats Asserted

Mr. Bickford, who is the editor of the news services of the Yankee and Colonial networks, declared the threats against himself and family would not keep him from "disclosing the facts about the dog tracks."

He expressed regret the committee had postponed hearing on the proposed investigation, in as much as the bill fixes April 15 as a time limit within which the proposed investigating committee would have to report. "However, I have no fault to find," he added, "unless the Racing Commission in the meantime attempts to grant permits."

Speaking to reporters, Mr. Bickford charged that two dog tracks have relations with underworld characters. He said he had been threatened with a libel suit this afternoon, just as the hearing broke up, but that this would not halt his activities.

Representative James P. Donnelly (D) of Lawrence urged adoption of his bill to limit the number of dog races daily to seven. The measure would also limit the number of horse races to six.

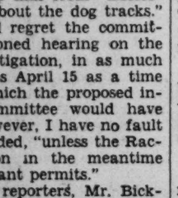
At present there is no limit on the number of races, but customarily a maximum of ten dog races and eight horse races are run each day.

Declaring those who gamble at the tracks have "only a 100 to 1 chance of winning," Mr. Donnelly called the racing business "legalized larceny," adding, "There is no doubt it is a curse to the people and to the business life of this Commonwealth.

"If the Commonwealth must get revenue of that type," he continued, "it is time for the State to go into receivership and ask help from the Federal Government."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat overcast, possibly occasional snow flurries with slight temperature change tonight; lowest temperature in the middle or lower 20's; Friday fair and colder; moderate northeasterly winds, shifting to westerly.

Maine: Probably snow tonight and Friday; colder in the west portion Friday.

New Hampshire: Light snow tonight and possibly Friday morning; colder Friday and in the south portion tonight.

Vermont: Light snow tonight and possibly Friday morning; colder tonight and Friday.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, possibly preceded by light snow; colder in the northwest portion tonight; Friday partly cloudy and colder.

Rhode Island: Cloudy, possibly preceded by light snow or rain tonight and Friday; Friday fair and colder.

Connecticut: Cloudy, possibly preceded by light snow or rain; colder in the west portion tonight; Friday fair and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southeast winds in the north portion and moderate southwest shifting to fresh winds over the south portion; weather overcast with light rain or snow tonight and over the extreme north portion Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	26	30	Minneapolis	6	10
Bermuda	68	72	New Orleans	54	72
Chicago	8	22	New York	32	44
Denver	22	46	Norfolk	34	42
Helena	14	26	Philadelphia	34	42
Jacksonville	54	78	St. Louis	14	36
Kansas City	14	34	San Francisco	48	54
Los Angeles	48	60	Washington	32	16
Miami	68	78			

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:34 p. m., height, 9.8 feet.
Friday, 11:52 a. m., height, 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:36 p. m.

Crew's Protest on Cargo Of Nitrate Seems Lost

Boston News Today

Stand of Linaria Crew Is Praised

If the British war-veteran crew of the collier Linaria continue with their refusal to sail the ship to Spain with a cargo of nitrate, they may have to do so without the support of the British Board of Trade and the Consulate in Boston.

Hugh Alexander Ford, British Consul General here, received a reply this morning to the cable which he sent on Tuesday, following a visit from a committee representing the crew, in which he asked for a ruling as to the status of nitrate—as fertilizer or munitions of war.

Although Mr. Ford refused to divulge the nature of the reply until he had again interviewed Alex Robson, representing the crew, late today, it is understood that the British authorities agreed with rulings lately made in the United States, that although nitrate can be used in the manufacture of explosives, it cannot be considered as munitions of war itself—so that no provisions of recent neutrality measures would be violated by carrying it to Seville.

To congratulate the crew of the Linlaria on their refusal to carry the nitrate to Spain, a committee from the New England Society for Technical Aid to Spanish Democracy visited the ship this morning. They informed the crew that they are arranging a special celebration in honor of their stand against carrying anything in the nature of munitions that might be used in the conflict.

The society itself is recruiting skilled workers for the Spanish Loyalist Government, its officers have announced. Headquarters have been opened at 12 Newbury Street and applications from engineers, chemists, electricians and other technically trained persons wishing to go to the aid of the Spanish Government are being received there. It was explained that these workers would be able to release Spaniards from key industries for military service in the civil war.

The society's committee, which located the Linaria in Charlestown—whither it had moved from East Boston last night to discharge the rest of its cargo of Russian coal—was headed by the Rev. Donald G. Lothrop of the Community Church, Symphony Hall.

Manuel Blanc, acting secretary of the society, stated that it has the backing of such organizations as the Granite Cutters' International Association and the Central Labor Union of Barre, Vt.

Meanwhile, the British Consul General in Boston, Hugh Alexander Ford, stated that he did not expect a reply from the British Board of Trade to his request for a ruling as to whether nitrate is fertilizer or munitions of war, until late tonight.

Destroyer Craven Slides From Ways

Another destroyer for Uncle Sam's rapidly growing navy tasted salt water for the first time today when the Craven slid from greased ways into Fore River, from the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation's yards at Quincy.

The Craven, sister ship to the Gridley that was launched last Dec. 1, perpetuates the name of Commander Tunis Augustus MacDonough Craven, who was lost with the sinking of the ironclad Tecumseh, at the Battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864. His daughter, Mrs. Frank Learned, christened the destroyer as it left the ways today.

Age Pension Tax Payment Speeded

Bill collectors for the Federal Government began to dun the employers of Massachusetts today for payment of their first old-age pension taxes.

They asked for prompt return of 1 per cent pay roll and 1 per cent wage taxes for January, the first month in which the vast federal pension system was in operation.

Although the sums are due next Monday, March 1, before 4:30 p. m., less than 25,000 of the 86,000 employers of the State had filed their returns this morning.

William M. Welch, collector of internal revenue for this district, warned that employers who fail to file the return "are inviting a lot of unnecessary grief."

He said that forms SS-1, which must accompany the taxes, may be obtained at the Collector's office in the Federal building, Boston, or in the Post Office buildings of Boston, Springfield, Pittsfield, Worcester, Fitchburg, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, New Bedford and Fall River. Returns may be made to any of these offices.

Coast Guard Tows Disabled Craft

When an automobile sheds a wheel the driver looks with some misgiving at his pocketbook before hiking to the nearest phone to call a tow wagon, but when a ship drops its propeller the skipper has the comforting assurance that the Coast Guard will tow him to safety free of charge in response to a message from his own radio.

This service is being performed this afternoon for the schooner Gossoon, a line trawler of the O'Hara Brothers fleet, which found itself minus a propeller at 7:30 this morning when it was 140 miles east of Boston, over Georges Bank.

Captain Richard Sanfield immediately sent a radio message to the Coast Guard, and the patrol boat Thetis, then on patrol, was ordered by radio to go to the assistance of the Gossoon, which she reached early this afternoon.

The Gossoon has a crew of 23 men aboard. She is being towed back to Boston for repairs.

Airline Honors Millionth Fare

Boston today became a focal point in the history of American Airlines, transcontinental operator out of the Hub, as company auditors after several weeks of checking the books announced that both "Passenger Number 1,000,000" and "Passenger Number One" came from the Boston area. Thus numerically at least was established the growth in the passenger business of a company which actually began to fly passengers 10 years ago.

"Passenger Number 1,000,000" is Theodore C. Baker, Brookline automobile dealer. His flight as the millionth passenger occurred last Feb. 17 on the early morning flight from Boston to New York. Mr. Baker, now vacationing in Florida, was notified of the honor by telephone. He will receive a gold medallion emblem, a flight to Europe this spring on the Zeppelin Hindenburg, and a return passage on either the Queen Mary or Normandie, C. R. Smith, president of the airline, announced. A cash award of $1000 to cover expenses will also be given.

Tax Limit Law Seen as Source Of Sales Tax

Opponents of Proposed $25 Limit Are Heard at State House

Warn Legislators

Bloomfield and Fox Offer Arguments Against Measure

Adoption of the $25 tax limit amendment would probably bring a retail sales tax to Massachusetts, the legislative committee on constitutional law was warned oday as opponents of the proposal had their inning in the current hearing on the much debated issue.

Daniel J. Bloomfield, manager of the Boston Retail Trade Board, issued the warning, pointing out that tax limit laws had brought sales taxes to several other states. He decried the sales tax as being unfair to persons in the lower income brackets. State House observers pointed out that sales taxes had been charged with being injurious to large stores in other localities.

Charles J. Fox, Boston's city auditor, spoke against the tax limit, claiming it had proved ineffective in other states. He said that limits on real estate taxes had simply turned municipalities and states to other channels of revenue. He said the simplest such channel was merely to boost the assessments by increasing valuations. When this had run its course, the governmental units, he said, turned to borrowing. This course had led, sometimes, he said, to bankruptcy.

Using the city of Providence in Rhode Island, often held up as a model by partisans of the $25 tax limit proposals, Mr. Fox compared it with Worcester, Massachusetts. He pointed out that the governmental costs in the two cities were within $2000 of being equal, yet Providence had a per capita debt of $116 in 1934 while Worcester had but a $39 per capita debt.

Mr. Fox, like Mr. Bloomfield, insisted that a tax limit would simply force some type of replacement tax, hence he characterized such a step as "putting the cart before the horse."

Returning to the Worcester-Providence comparison, Mr. Fox noted that the total assessed valuation in Providence is 70 per cent greater than in Worcester; that the assessed valuation of real estate per square mile in Providence is over 300 per cent greater than in Worcester.

This comparison of assessments led Mr. Fox to remark that governmental costs in Worcester had declined 17½ per cent from the high reached in 1930, and that the reduction in Providence in the same period had been but 5 per cent.

Mr. Fox discounted the fact that some 300,000 persons voted for the tax limit in a test of sentiment last November. He said that they merely wanted to be on record as desiring lower taxes.

Cost of Living Up in January

The cost of living is going up more rapidly in Massachusetts, the Department of the Necessaries of Life reported today.

A jump of 3.2 per cent in January was one of the largest in many months, the department said. Both rent and food were higher.

With retail prices of 1913 taken as 100, the index rose to 140.5 last month. A year ago, it stood at 137.

Early Maple Sugar Crop Seen in New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 24 (AP)—The State Department of Agriculture today announced an early and favorable maple sugar crop is anticipated in New Hampshire.

Last year's maple sirup crop yielded New Hampshire farmers nearly $100,000, the department reported.

Boston Port Cause Urged At Capital

Delegation Seeks to Keep American Republics Freighter Line

Ask Co-operation

Want N. E. Members of Congress to Confer With President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Demonstration of a New England community of interest to assure retention for Boston of the American Republics Line of freighters, operating since 1927 from Boston to South America east coast ports, was sought here today by a delegation headed by Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and representing in its membership industrial, financial and railroad interests of Boston and New England. The delegation hopes that from its visit will result appointment of a committee of New England congressional members to confer with the President and government officials and bear testimony that New England is vitally interested in the prosperity of the Por tof Boston. This afternoon the visitors had luncheon with New England members of Congress in the room of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, of which Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts is chairman.

Of immediate concern to the delegation is passage of the bill of Representative O'Leary of New York which, it is believed, would give Boston a better chance of retaining the American Republics Line. This bill passed the House yesterday and Senator Walsh, with whom the visitors conferred at breakfast this morning, stated he will seek its immediate passage in the Senate and thinks he will succeed. The measure extends the time from June 30 to Dec. 31 for determination of new operating agreements by the Maritime Commission and specifically provides for preference to present operators.

Unless this bill is passed, said Mr. Davis, "fly-by-night operators" have a chance to take from Boston its present line. Also, he added, the Maritime Commission at present is operating with a temporary setup without definite policy; by the end of the year there should be a permanent executive personnel with a definite policy.

The members of the delegation that arrived today from Boston follow:

James H. McCann, transportation manager, Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Fred W. Hunt, manager, Standard Brands, Inc.

Charles E. Spencer, Jr., vice-president, First National Bank of Boston.

Gerrit Fort, vice-president, Boston & Maine Railroad.

Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman, Boston Port Authority.

John J. Halloran, vice-president, American Republics Line.

Albert T. Gould, chairman, Maritime Association, Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Frank S. Davis, manager, Maritime Association, Boston Chamber of Commerce.

William J. Fortune, vice-president, National Shawmut Bank of Boston.

John B. Leonard, president, Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Inc.

Arthur P. Russell, vice-president, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Governor Hurley of Massachusetts has designated Representative Higgins of Boston to represent him in today's proceedings.

Aviation Proud of Progress

Rittase; Wide World

Symbolic of Prosperity in Plane Industry

Shoe Union Extends Drive; Groton Strike Deadlocked

Picket Lines Strengthened by Submarine Workers —Both Sides Firm

GROTON, Conn., Feb. 25 (AP)—State police forced strikers at the Electric Boat Company submarine plant to divide their picket line today into two sections.

Under the order, which was put in force as the day shift workers entered the factory, the sidewalk must be kept clear for a space of approximately 100 feet in front of the entrance.

Harry L. Bowman, president of the union's local, argued heatedly with State Police Sergeant Roy B. Pettingill, and when the officer refused to change the ruling, said he would carry the protest to Anthony Sunderland, State Police Commissioner.

200 on Picket Line

Besides the 200 or more pickets now patrolling in front of the shipyards, a few marchers posted themselves at a side gate, several hundred yards away, where union officials charged workers had been "sneaking in."

P. P. Robinson, works manager,

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Most Factories in Greater Boston Grant 15 Per Cent Increase

Bolstered by a swift and almost unanimous capitulation of shoe manufacturers in the vicinity of Greater Boston to its demands for an outright 15 per cent wage increase, the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, encouraged by C. I. O. support, today outlined plans to increase its strength by seeking wage increases in other Massachusetts shoe centers.

Union and C. I. O. leaders selected Haverhill, shoe center of the Merrimack Valley, and Brockton as the next points of invasion.

But these centers, it was indicated by Boston labor headquarters today, will probably not be swayed by the increasing prominence of the C. I. O. in New England labor activity as easily as has Boston, Lynn, Salem and Marlboro, where the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union has been well established.

Rival Union Strong

Pay increases in Haverhill, whose shoe workers are mainly represented by the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, ranging from 8 to 14 per cent, have already been granted, and no labor unrest is reported in these factories. Labor leaders in that vicinity, therefore, did not anticipate any disturbances resulting from the C. I. O. challenge today.

In Brockton, eastern shoe center, the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, according to its general organizer, William B. Mahan, will primarily attempt a referendum of the Brockton Shoe and Allied Craftsmen on affiliation and amalgamation with the C. I. O.

About a month ago such a referendum was defeated by a narrow margin in Brockton. This was attributed by both Brockton and Boston labor leaders, to a last-minute attack against the C. I. O. by Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles and a former influential leader in Brockton labor.

Such a referendum, Mr. Mahan indicated, would precede any attempt to seek wage increases in this vicinity. A 5 per cent wage increase of six months' duration, has only recently been signed in the Brockton territory and labor leaders there anticipated no further labor dispute until August, they said today.

Gains Are Studied

While these plans were being pressed, other United Shoe and Leather Workers officials were estimating the gains made by yesterday's strike threat which brought the 15 per cent wage increases.

Between 1300 and 2600 workers remained on strike today, their leaders estimated. These were mainly in the Lynn area where several factories were still negotiating with labor leaders. All the rest had either gone back to work at the 15 per cent increase, effective until Dec. 1, this year, or were ready to return.

In Lowell, Marlboro, Chelsea and Boston, all factories employing "United labor had signed the new agreements. All but 11 factories in Lynn, including the Gold Seal Shoe Company, employing 1400, and the factories of the Eastern Shoe Manufacturers' Association, employing over 300, had capitulated. Scattered shops in Salem and Newburyport were still shut down.

Air Industry Forges Ahead In Connecticut

United Aircraft Reports 6000 on Payroll, New High Point

Gains Surveyed

$25,000,000 Backlog of Orders Marks 12 Years of Progress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EAST HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 25—With a new high total of 6000 employees going to work on an unprecedented backlog of unfilled orders amounting to some $25,000,000, the United Aircraft Corporation with headquarters here was today poised on the threshold of what promised to be the most profitable year in the 12 years of aviation development in this State.

Reading like a chapter clipped from the early history of automotive progress right through the depression of 1907, the annual report of the aircraft corporation, revealing some progressive figures on production, pay rolls and profits, was today being circulated among New England business men and consumers as an affirmative reply to the recurring question, "Is New England industrially on the up-grade?"

Likewise, the report of aircraft sales volume for 1936, amounting to $22,056,559, or double the figure of the previous year, was taken by representatives of the New England Council to imply that New England was definitely reaching out for new industries with which to meet the challenge of migrating business that has left thousands of dollars' worth of idle factories upon the hands of towns and cities.

Orders Increase

Unfilled orders in the four units of the Aircraft Corporation amounted to nearly $10,000,000 more than they did a year ago, an increase of 36 per cent. Liabilities had dropped $500,000. One new factory of Pratt-Whitney Aircraft, unit of the Aircraft Corporation, was opened the other day, adding 122,000 square feet of space to the building of airplane engines. Expanding operations over the last three years had resulted in cramped plant conditions.

In the expanding aviation field, New Englanders envisaged a partial mobilization at least in answer to the New England Council's recent call for an "energetic campaign to restore New England industrially to its former front-ranking station in the nation." Since the turn of the century and up to a few years ago, when business began to pull out of New England, approximately 50 per cent of the gainfully employed in New England had drawn their livelihood from manufacturing enterprises.

Remarkable Progress

Ever since the Pratt-Whitney Tool Company of Hartford gave over part of its plant to the Pratt-Whitney Aircraft in 1925 and put 25 men to work on airplane engines, aviation has pushed ahead in Connecticut at a pace comparable to the early development of the automobile. By the end of 1925, the plant had 100 men on the job and in 1929 employment had risen to 1300.

By that time, the airplane industry in Connecticut was ready for organization on a broad scale. The United Aircraft Corporation was the result, combining the Pratt-Whitney enterprise with Chance Vought, Sikorsky Aircraft and Hamilton Standard which specializes in propellers. Since 1929, employment has risen from 1300 to 6000, profits have gained steadily and orders have called for continued plant expansions.

Chance Vought specializes in high performance naval aircraft and according to the 1937 report has received "substantial orders this year for a new type of performance in the bomber competition. This division is now working on an experimental development along more advanced lines."

Clean-Up in District Courts Urged at Legislative Hearing

Legislative Hearings

Need for immediate "house cleaning in our district courts" was claimed today by Attorney Clarence W. Howley, Boston, before the legislative committee on judiciary, hearing a group of bills relating to the salaries and duties of district court special justices.

Mr. Howley charged that certain district court justices were retained by liability insurance companies and that they then sat in judgment on cases in which injured persons were attempting to recover damages.

Attorney Howley opposed a petition brought by Representative John Philip White of Boston, seeking a flat salary of $7000 a year for all special justices of the district courts in Suffolk County. At present, the special justices, of whom there are 19, are paid on a per diem basis for the time they sit.

Attorney Jacob Stone of Boston supported the proposed measure. He stated the 19 special justices in Suffolk county received an average wage of $1813 a year, and they could not be blamed for outside practising in addition to their judicial duties.

Mr. Rowley said he agreed with the principle that judges should be paid a living wage, but, he declared, "in some district courts the business has come to be a racket." He praised Governor Hurley's recommendation to have one workable court throughout the State, amenable to one supreme authority, as an "excellent plan."

Pensions for Judges

Vacations, and pension privileges at the age of 70, for special justices of the district courts, providing they have served as justices without being in private practice for 20 years, was advocated in a bill supported by Representative Abraham Zimon of Boston.

Justices' salaries range from $7 a day in this State, Representative Zimon said, to a maximum of $19.80 a day. He urged that this be increased so that courts serving a population of 150,000 or over reimburse their special justices by a salary of $30 a day. For courts serving a population of 100,000 the compen-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Supreme Court Revision Plan Tops R. I. Legislative Interest

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25—Bills dealing with a wide variety of subjects were introduced in the past week in the Rhode Island Legislature, but the new measures on the whole were of no considerable importance and the attention of the State was turned away from Capitol Hill and toward Washington on the President's proposal for revision of the federal courts.

So far neither house in the Legislature has taken a stand for or against the Roosevelt proposal, but five separate measures on the subject have been introduced and a vote soon in one branch of the Legislature or both is possible.

Elsewhere in the State during the week the issue of court revision overshadowed all other matters. A poll of members of the Rhode Island Bar Association showed the State's lawyers to be opposed to the proposals overwhelmingly. The ration of opposition was 15 to 1. Several town and city councils considered taking action and in Little Compton a mass meeting of citizens condemned Senator Theodore Francis Green for supporting the Roosevelt plans.

The issue was carried up to college hill and onto the campus of Brown University, too. Brown's new president, Dr. Henry Merritt Wriston, and two members of the faculty, Prof. Matthew C. Mitchell and Prof. Campbell B. Beard, picked flaws in the proposal to increase the size of the Federal Supreme Court. On the other hand, Prof. Leland M. Goodrich, authority on international law, declared that the "experience of other democracies does not prove that a judicial review of legislation is necessary as a bulwark against dictatorship and as a guarantee of popular liberties."

Since Senator Green came out in favor of the court proposal, many organizations in the State have written him to commend or criticize his stand. Rhode Island's other senator at Washington, Senator Peter G. Gerry, has indicated his disapproval

(Continued on Page 12, Column 2)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL — "Idiot's Delight," Pulitzer prize play by Robert E. Sherwood. Starring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH — "Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelhoffe and John Monk Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown, Mary Cheffey and others. 8:30.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Coman. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

MEMORIAL—"On the Avenue," with Dick Powell and Madeleine Carroll. 10:54 a. m., 1:06, 3:18, 5:30, 7:42, 9:54.

BOSTON—"Don't Tell the Wife," featuring Guy Kibbee, Una Merkel and Lynne Overman. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:05, 10:30. Stage: The Ritz Bros. in "Stars on Parade."

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "The Great O'Malley," with Pat O'Brien and Humphrey Bogart. Fenway: 2, 4:45, 7:33, 10:16. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7, 9:50. Also "Career Woman," with Claire Trevor and Michael Whalen. Fenway: 12:40, 3:20, 6:05, 8:50. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:28.

METROPOLITAN — "Ready, Willing and Able," with Ruby Keeler and Lee Dixon. 1:45, 4:35, 7:20, 10:10. Stage: Louie Armstrong with his "Harlemania Revue."

EXETER—"Guns of the Pecos," with Dick Foran. 1:50, 4:50, 7:45. Also "That Girl From Paris," with Lily Pons and Gene Raymond. 3:05, 6, 8:55.

INTERNATIONAL—"We Are From Kronstadt." In English. 1, 3, 7, 9.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Greta Garbo and Robert Taylor in "Camille." Orpheum: 9:10 a. m. Both theaters: 11:45 a. m., 3:30, 6:45, 7:30, 10.

Radio Programs

On Page 11

UPTOWN—"3 Smart Girls," with Deanna Durbin. 3:10, 6:30, 10. Also "Gold Diggers of 1937," with Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. 1:20, 4:40, 8. Tomorrow: "God's Country and the Woman," featuring George Brent, Beverly Roberts and others.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "The President's Mystery," with Henry Wilcoxon and Betty Furness. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Three Smart Girls," with Deanna Durbin. 3:40, 6:40, 9:50.

FINE ARTS — "Broken Blossoms," with Dolly Haas. 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:30. Also "Donald and Pluto," and other shorts.

MODERN—"Black Legion," with Humphrey Bogart. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:15. Also "Champagne Waltz," featuring Gladys Swarthout, Fred MacMurray and Jack Oakie. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Mediterranean Cruise," "Sunday Roundup," "The Village Blacksmith," latest newsreels and other shorts.

TREMONT—Jean Parker in "Sequoia." 8:50, 11:23 a. m., 2:23, 5:23, 8:23. Also "Bachelor Girl," with Ann Harding and Robert Montgomery. 10 a. m., 12:49, 3:49, 6:49, 9:49.

UNIVERSITY—"More Than a Secretary," with Jean Arthur and George Brent. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Charlie Chan at the Opera." 2, 5, 8:05.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

REPERTORY—"Human Adventure." 10:30 a. m., 3, 8:30.

Music

PAINE HALL, Harvard—Last concert in the series by the Chardon String Quartet, with Elmer Schoettle, piano; George N. Humphrey, viola, and Joseph Singer, horn, assisting. Presented under the auspices of the Longy School of Music. 8:30.

BOSTON ART CLUB—Contrabass recital by Ludwig Juhl. Howard Slayman, accompanist. 8:30

REPERTORY HALL — Composer's Forum-Laboratory, featuring Margaret McLain. 264 Huntington Avenue. 8:15.

Other Events

JAMAICA PLAIN WPA LECTURE—Nando A. Bozzini on "Modern Best Sellers." Music. Boylston Branch Library, 433 Center Street. 8.

HYDE PARK WPA LECTURE — Sebastian Tanguso on "Italy." Hyde Park Branch Library, Harvard Avenue. 8.

SOUTH END WPA LECTURE—A. Frank Reel on "The New Deal Faces the Future." Music. 485 Columbus Avenue. 8.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSOCIATION—Edward Hambro on "The Dictator States and International Co-operation." 40 Mount Vernon Street. 8.

Tomorrow

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conducting. 2:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Italian Paintings" guidance tour by Mrs. Tanner. 11.

CURRENT EVENTS LECTURE — Eunice Harriet Avery on "Interpretations of World Affairs." For the benefit of the Children's Hospital. Hotel Statler. 10:45.

Among vs. Between A Famous Debate: Lodge vs. Ashurst

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 — The President's Supreme Court enlargement proposal with its potential weeks of debate, and the presence in the Senate today of a Lodge and an Ashurst, has recalled a famous debate of 15 years ago between a Lodge and an Ashurst.

When the Four-Power Pact was under Senate discussion in March, 1922, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, who today heads the Senate judiciary committee, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, whose grandson now carries that name in the Senate, stirred the Senate and the nation over the use of the words "between" and "among."

The Four-Power Pact was written as "between" this nation, Great Britain, France and Japan, and Senator Lodge was one of the framers of the pact. Senator Ashurst insisted that "among" should have been used, that "between" was applicable only to two parties.

Dictionaries and savants were consulted and quoted. At one point Senator Ashurst claimed to be ahead "by about seven dictionaries."

But "between" remained in the pact. Senator Ashurst recently recalled to the present Senator Lodge this great battle of words with his erudite grandfather.

Longest Trawler Of Boston Fleet Launched at Bath

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATH, Maine, Feb. 25—A new steam trawler, said to be the longest in the Boston fleet, was launched here today for the Booth Fisheries Company of Chicago, which will now have three vessels operating from Boston. It was christened the Delaware by Mrs. Robert P. Fletcher Jr. of Chicago, wife of the president of the company. More than 30 officials and others from Boston were present at the launching.

The new trawler is distinguished by her bow constructed on Maierform lines, which are unusual in the Boston fleet. This design gives a drier forward deck in heavy weather and also makes it easier to drive into a head sea—permitting longer fishing in bad weather.

The Delaware is 146 feet in overall length and 135 feet at the water line. Her beam is 25 feet and her depth 13 feet 9 inches. The modern nickel-plated holds will accommodate 400,000 pounds of fish. They are insulated with extra heavy cork to save refrigeration costs.

The trawler is expected to be ready for service by the middle of March. She will be commanded by Capt. Morton Selig, now skipper of the Illinois.

Hearings

(Continued from Page 11)

sation would be $25 a day; while those serving less than 100,000 would be paid $20 a day.

Senator David M. Brackman, Boston, favored the bill. "No better protection is afforded the people," he said, "than paying public servants well."

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Picket Privileges

Hearing was given a bill, postponed yesterday, which would give pickets on strike the authority to display placards and distribute handbills stating the reason for the strike. Sidney S. Grant, Boston lawyer, and Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, appeared in favor.

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Liquor Sales

State-chartered "social clubs" which sell alcoholic beverages would be taxed on their liquor sales for the first time since repeal, under legislation urged before the Legislative Committee on Taxation today by Henry F. Long, state Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation.

During the public hearing on the bill which would place a 1½ per cent tax on net income from liquor, Mr. Long revealed these corporations—formed for "social contacts"—would yield a yearly income of between $75,000 and $100,000 in revenue.

The purposes of the tax, said Mr. Long, are to afford additional revenue to the State, and to give the social clubs, largest of which do a $300,000 business, a parity with commercial organizations with which they are in competition, although enjoying benefits at their expense and that of the state government.

"Only social organizations having liquor licenses," he added, "would be affected. The regular corporation tax would probably be too much for them."

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Works Budget Cut

Prepared for a broadside of criticism which was never fired, William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, appeared before the Joint Ways and Means Committee today to defend his budget. Although during the Curley administration his budget was attacked unmercifully by opposing Republican legislators, Mr. Callahan found today's committee favoring the budget.

When DINNER is served

at the Puritan, you can anticipate one pleasant surprise after another. Each of the 6 courses is prepared with meticulous care to meet the standards of particular people.

DINNERS from $1.00 in the Crystal Room, Grill and Old Boston Room.

Hotel PURITAN
390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
Parking Space in Rear of Hotel

What's Going On in the Arts

Boston String Quartet

Last night in Jordan Hall, the Boston String Quartet (Messrs. Keller, Fedorovsky, Fourel and A. Zighera) gave what has been announced as its only concert in Boston this season. Inasmuch as Bostonians are not surfeited with this type of music, it was natural that a large and musically distinguished audience should have gathered for this program. Founded by the New England Conservatory of Music, the quartet has now played together for three seasons, and it is pleasant to record a more firmly knit performance than has been evident in previous concerts. Opening with the C major Quartet, Op. 33, No. 3, by Haydn, the players proceeded to the Brahms Quartet in C minor, Op. 51, No. 1, and closed with the Bloch Pianoforte Quintet, with J. M. Sanromá for pianist.

Although the quartet has advanced in ensemble (Mr. Keller is now more happily amalgamated) there continues to be an unfulfilled promise in the matter of spontaneous and imaginative performance of the older classics. One would be unreasonable indeed to ask for more than these players gave in the Finale of the Haydn—a thoroughly enjoyable and skillfully accomplished performance. The Brahms, however, came perilously near pedestrianism, with a curious lack of imagination evident in the second and third movements. But if Brahms failed to stir the players, Bloch found them alert, with each man biting into his portion with apparent gusto. The work had obviously been carefully studied and was offered with an authoritative touch. The advance in nicely adjusted tonal balance was nowhere more in evidence during the evening than in the performance of this work, with special emphasis upon the second movement. Here the quartet appeared to realize more completely that esprit de corps which must signalize the work of good quartet players. The pianoforte work of Mr. Sanromá was admirably balanced with that of the strings and the performance won the players a demonstration of unusual warmth.

— — — G. M. S.

New Motion Pictures

"Broken Blossoms" brought the piquante Dolly Haas to the Fine Arts Theater yesterday in a British remake of one of David Wark Griffith's most famous productions. In this version Director Hans Brahm presents scenes of poignant charm against an unrelieved background of sordidness and brutality.

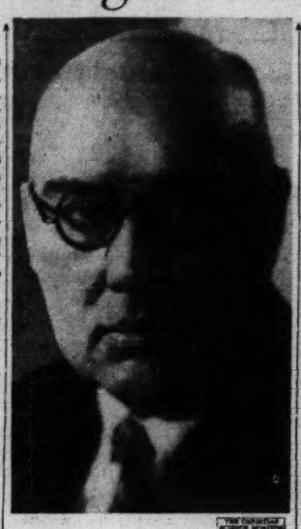
"Broken Blossoms" is a brief and tragic moment in the broken lives of several dwellers in London's Limehouse. Chen, a young Chinese, rescues Lucy Burrows, motherless daughter of a bullying prize fighter, after the child has fallen exhausted in a snowstorm. While she is convalescing in a room above the Chinaman's shop, her father discovers Lucy's whereabouts, fatally beats the child in a fit of rage and is finally strangled by Chen. The brief, idyllic scenes between the Chinese and the child are the only relieving incidents in this relentlessly savage story.

Miss Haas, who resembles Elisabeth Bergner, plays Lucy with a wide range of emotion. Whether she is shrinking in terror from her drunken father, philosophizing with his "lady friend," exulting over the beauty of tinfoil fragments or lying in ecstatic, semi-conscious delight as the gentle Chinese gives her toys and ornaments, this small girl-woman is a constantly gripping character.

Emlyn Williams plays Chen with admirable restraint and Arthur Margetson, as the father, presents one of the most unmitigated brutes we have ever seen on the screen. Supporting roles are handled authentically and there is an appropriate scenic background of squalor and dirt.

The program includes a short film on safe driving, a Walt Disney colored cartoon and Fox news.

J. D. B.



Yuri Shaporin, Whose Symphony in C Minor for Chorus and Orchestra Will Have Its First American Performance by the Boston Symphony Orchestra Tomorrow Afternoon Under the Direction of Richard Burgin

News of the Dance

The American Ballet will present a Stravinsky program at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York on the evenings of April 27-28. The composer will conduct. "The Card Party" will have its first performance anywhere; "Le Baiser de la Fée" its first American performance, and "Apollon Musagète" its first performance in New York. The orchestra will consist of members of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony.

Prof. Charlotte MacEwan, head of the dance department at Wellesley College, is training the dance groups and devising the choregraphy for a production of Gluck's ballet-pantomime "Don Juan," which will have its first American performance at Wellesley on Saturday evening, March 20. Malcolm H. Holmes, conductor of the Wellesley College Orchestra, has restored the libretto from what he could find of the original after extended research abroad.

Pauline Chellis has been invited by the Harvard Teachers Association to give a lecture-demonstration on the afternoon of March 20, at Sanders Theater, Cambridge. She will speak on "The Modern Dance in America," and present a program showing dance progression from the beginning of conscious rhythmic patterns in the four-year-old student to the advanced technique and original dances of the Workshop and Concert Groups.

On Sunday afternoon, March 14, a dance symposium will be held in the Lee Auditorium of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association, in which the three dance groups of the association will participate. The Business Girls' Group is under the direction of Janice Jaynes, the Industrial Group under Mary Starks and the Recreation Group under Pauline Chellis. Each instructor will discuss the dance from her point of view, explaining her particular approach and using students of the Y. W. C. A. classes to demonstrate the techniques. In addition, Miss Starks will be assisted by the Contemporary Dance Group and Miss Chellis by her Concert Group.

Nadia Chilkovsky will be guest soloist at the Contemporary Dance Group's recital to be held at the Peabody Playhouse on March 12.

Murphy to Face Ouster Hearing, Gov. Hurley Says

Harried for more than a month by agriculturists' charges of incompetence, Howard H. Murphy, State commissioner of agriculture, will face ouster proceedings, within a short time, Gov. Charles F. Hurley said last night.

"I shall make known the date upon which Commissioner Murphy will be given a hearing on the complaints made against his administration by the various farm groups within a few days, as soon as our preparations are completed."

The Governor, it is known, has been making a quiet investigation of the agriculture department. Mr. Murphy, an appointee of former Gov. James M. Curley, has been a target for criticism from farmers practically since he took office.

In the Governor's hands are letters of complaint charging Mr. Murphy has "wrecked" the department and that he is incompetent for the position. To the charges Mr. Murphy has answered, "I'll fight."

After the Murphy ouster proceedings will come, it is expected, a gubernatorial drive against Frank L. Kane, Curley appointed associate commissioner of public works, who has ignored Governor Hurley's demand that he resign.

Both department officals have retained Francis X. Hurley, former state auditor, as their counsel, who has notified the Governor and Council that both men are entitled to hearings and to advance information on the charges against them.

The Governor said last night, upon questioning, "I shall take up the Murphy matter first and the Kane matter afterward."

College Dance Puts Surrealism in Shade

By the Associated Press

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 25

Surrealism in art, which has produced pictures that look like five vacation snapshots taken on top of each other on the same film, now has resulted in surrealist dance costumes.

The most surrealist of all the surrealist costumes worn to a surrealist dance attended by Radcliffe, Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology students was that of the "Man from Mars." He wore horns on his head, red cylinders on his hands, and dishrags suspended coyly from each ear. Weird pajamas completed the ensemble. Hot water bottles, slide rules, multiplication tables, animal crackers and vegetables figured in other costumes.

Wind to Tear Through Tech Tunnel at 400 Miles an Hour

Plans for building an aeronautical wind tunnel capable of wind velocities up to 400 miles an hour and simulating variations in atmospheric pressure up to an altitude of 35,000 feet, were announced today by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Of novel design, embodying the latest features, the new tool has been designed to anticipate demands of a progressing art typified by the fact that since 1918 aircraft speeds have increased from 100 miles an hour to 300 miles an hour. This latter speed, already reached by small planes, may be attained by large transports within 10 years, and sub-stratosphere flying may make still faster flying economically possible, says Dr. Compton.

Simultaneously, Pan - American Airways announced today that construction on models of newly designed planes for substratosphere elevations will begin at once, the initial tests to be carried out in the Technology wind tunnel, Tech's assistance having already been promised.

The new tunnel will be named for the Wright brothers in recognition of the pioneering achievements of Orville and the late Wilbur Wright. Some three years before their epoch-making flight at Kitty Hawk, N. C., they began tests on curved wing surfaces in a primitive wind tunnel at Dayton, Ohio.

Welded Ship Steel

Because of the requirement of varying air pressure, the new tunnel will be built of welded ship steel in much the same manner as a submarine is constructed. Its size will permit the testing of aircraft models with wing spans up to eight feet, for the experimental chamber will be 10 feet in diameter. Though further details of the construction cannot be given at this time, it was learned that a 2000-horsepower steam turbine will be used to whirl the huge fan for generating high wind velocities needed for advanced research.

The site of the Wright Brothers Memorial Wind Tunnel has not been chosen, but it is expected to be built near the present Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology has always been recognized as a pioneer in aeronautical engineering. As early as 1896, A. J. Wells, an instructor in mechanical engineering, and Prof. Gaetano Lanza built a three-foot-square wind tunnel in which they succeeded in developing an air speed of 20 miles an hour. There they carried on research on pressures on plane and curved plates, their objectives being definitely pointed in the direction of new knowledge for the design of machines for mechanical flight.

Aeronautics Research

In 1913 Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, a graduate of the Institute and now in charge of aeronautical engineering, was detailed by the navy department to develop courses and research in aeronautics at M. I. T. The following year under his direction a wooden tunnel four feet square was constructed. In this undertaking he was assisted by Donald W. Douglas, an Institute graduate, today a leading American airplane builder. It is interesting to note that this tunnel was erected in a shed on the Cambridge site of the present Technology buildings during the course of their construction, and thus became the first academic building of the greater Technology group, which was completed in 1916. During the war the tunnel was leased to the Signal Corps of the United States Army for special research and instruction.

In 1922 a seven and one-half foot circular throat tunnel capable of producing an air speed of 85 miles an hour was built. Upon completion of the Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory it was moved to that building, the equipment of which now also includes a five-foot tunnel built in 1929 to develop a maximum air speed of 95 miles an hour. Both these tunnels are still in use, and have contributed materially to the advancement of aircraft design. A smaller tunnel with an air speed of 150 miles an hour was constructed in 1927 for the study of heat transfer.

Strike

(Continued from Page 11)

said, "There was no question but that more men reported to work today than yesterday," when he estimated 1700 of the nearly 2000 employees were on their jobs.

Strike leaders denied this, however, asserting that between 200 and 300 worked yesterday and that "certainly no more went in today."

Company officials and union representatives remained firm in their refusal to talk peace.

Workers Jeered

Boos and jeers greeted night-shift workers as they left the plant in the early morning and walked quietly through a picket line of 200, which included several women.

The dispute began Tuesday, when company officials refused to permit a ballot to test the comparative strength of the Employees' Association and Local No. 6 of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, a C. I. O. affiliate.

Police entered the plant, which employs 2000, early Wednesday morning and arrested 107 stay-in strikers on "trespassing" charges, an act which was branded as "illegal" by Philip Van Gelder of Camden, N. J., executive secretary of the union.

Spectators lined the sidewalk opposite the plant as the night shift departed. Observers estimated more than 125 were in the group leaving the shipyards.

Mr. Robinson said shortly before noon today that in a conference with Charles Silva, a union official, over pay due picketers, he had agreed to give the 107 stay-in strikers ejected early Wednesday morning and charged with trespass, full pay for this week without demanding that they check in their tools.

The strikers will be paid tomorrow morning, either before or after their scheduled court appearance in the Groton town court.

Mr. Robinson added that the strikers would be asked to check in their tools and would be discharged formally next week when they report to the paymaster's office for additional pay due them.

Strike Leader Urges Withdrawal of State Police From Groton

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 25 (AP)—James O'Connor, a leader in the strike at the Electric Boat Company in Groton, warned today against possible bloodshed in the trouble area unless the State police are withdrawn.

The financial secretary of the local six, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, was one of several officials who conferred with Gov. Wilbur L. Cross at the State Capitol for an hour on the strike situation.

He said that during the forenoon, the State police, part of a force of 60 officers who evicted the strikers earlier in the week from the submarine building plant, "drove our pickets away from the gate—entirely unwarranted."

Francis X. McCann, another union leader and one of a committee waiting upon the chief executive, represented Governor Cross as opposed to sit-down strikes in Connecticut.

"There'll be no sit-down strike in Connecticut," Mr. McCann said the Governor told the committee.

Governor Cross was called away from the conference by another engagement, but beyond saying "the conference is still on" as he left, remained silent on the matters at hand.

As a result of the meeting, Col. Anthony Sunderland, state police commissioner, and Joseph M. Tone, state labor commissioner, left at once for Groton.

Municipal Housing Is Urged By British Expert in Boston

Quiet-spoken Capt. Robert L. Reiss, British housing expert, punctuated a visit to Boston today with an emphatic challenge to New England communities to shoulder the responsibility of eliminating subnormal living conditions by financing homes which low-incomed families could occupy for $25 to $30 a month or less.

From the moment he stepped off the train this morning, Captain Reiss opened a series of interviews and addresses designed to emphasize that private industry "is not and probably never will be geared to the large-scale, low-cost home building required to combat slum conditions" under which at least one fifth of the people of the United States live.

"When one considers that two thirds of the tenant families in the 64 leading American cities cannot afford more than $6 to $7 a room per month for rent," the captain continued, "the need for low-cost housing is clearly defined."

Housing Conference

Captain Reiss came to Boston to speak at the National Public Housing Conference, meeting at Hotel Westminster this afternoon and tonight. Slum clearance and low-rent housing as a municipal service is the subject for this afternoon's meeting presided over by Philip Nichols, chairman of the Board of the Housing Association of Boston.

At 6:30 tonight and again at 8, the need for a permanent national-local housing program will be discussed by local authorities, including such prominent persons as Elizabeth Herlihy, chairman of the State Planning Board, and Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield.

Fresh from 20 addresses given in almost as many cities in the eastern United States in the last few weeks, Captain Reiss will speak twice today in Boston and then continue his itinerary in New York tomorrow. He was called to this country by the Housing Conference because of his broad knowledge of housing plans in Europe.

Responsibility Placed

"We in England have framed our legislation with the realization that private enterprise cannot be relied upon to conduct a satisfactory housing program," said Captain Reiss at a press conference this morning. "Our housing responsibilities are placed directly upon the town and city councils in so far as these needs are not met by private enterprise. The London Housing Authority, of which I am a member, has built 65,000 low-cost homes in London alone.

Captain Reiss declared that experience had spiked two customary objections to low-cost housing, that it would interfere with private enterprise and that people who moved from the slums would "make a mess of the new dwellings."

During the public housing projects, he said, private enterprise at the same time has built 2,500,000 homes in England. And 19 out of every 20 families rehoused, he added, have proved good tenants.

The effects of improved housing were cited by the captain as improved health, less crime, more children in school, a higher intelligence rating and greater cleanliness in homes and in personal care.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hats, hats, and then more hats. That's what we've been looking at. Some were downright funny, others amusing, and others most attractive; while others were just hats. All quite wearable, however, . . . though they demand a time and a place. And right here we must take time out to thank somebody or other in the millinery world for finally bringing back those hats that come down to the hairline in back; or at least almost. Because they not only keep our hair in place; but the idea is that it's quite impossible for all of us to keep our coiffures as neat and precise as we'd like. And there comes a day or two . . . say just before the next permanent, or the next wave and shampoo, when we really find it necessary to more or less conceal . . . rather than reveal! So these hats are going to be a big help as far as we're concerned. Then, too, we'll no longer have to watch salesgirls give us their idea of an expression of pity as they assure us that "they're not wearing that style this season" . . . in response to our bi-monthly perennial request for just such a chapeau.

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Flaps Back Like Good Old Buggy Top

Proud possessors of an unruffled brow will wear the way-off-the-face models with glee; while the rest of us try to! Now one of the "offest" of these off-the-face hats that we've come across is at Wethern's, Temple place . . . and bears one of the coveted "Fashion Congress of America" tags, by the way. It's in iron gray felt, and looks as if it might have been pretty much of a wide-brimmed affair until somebody conceived the idea of smashing the brim right back; something after the fashion of the good old buggy top! Come to think of it, though, it does resemble a pirate's hat, with its bold sweep of felt. A couple of rows of grosgrain ribbon in two tones of gray form an edging, and there's a matching bow in back.

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And This One Is Angel-Peak Revealing

Then there is the face, forehead, and angel-peak revealing hat at Jays. Which promptly reminds us . . . why is it that so many girls who have this interesting hair line that comes down and forms a decided V on their foreheads apparently sit up nights figuring out ways in which they can conceal it. When the rest of us would give a week's pay to possess even a faint suggestion of one! Anyhow, this particular hat sits far back on the head, is of black or navy grosgrain (they should label those two colors, as we can never distinguish them, in certain lights) with a white grosgrain ribbon framing the face. The brim is up all the way round, and there are two peaks on the crown.

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Also a New Version Of the Breton Sailor

The sub-deb in your family is bound to go for the new version of the Breton sailor . . . as shown by Filene's. Because it's the personification of laughing, carefree youth, and can be worn at almost any angle. That is, it can if it's worn by the very young girl. After that we have our doubts. In old blue, brown, black and navy felt, with a funny little flower-pot crown, and a stitched ribbon edge. The edge of the brim is "banked" just enough to resemble a roller coaster rail, from which idea it no doubt derives its name . . . "The Roller Coaster." However, if that description leaves you still wondering, perhaps this is better. If it rains, the water won't roll off, because it can't. In fact, you could almost use it to bail out a boat! $5.95 puts this on your daughter's hat shelf.

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Hats of Flowers, Vegetables, and Veils

Chandler's has a gay assortment of typical Easter hats. Hats that are full of spring and flowers, and maybe a vegetable or two. And plenty of veils that hang down, flare out, come to the nose, or just cover the eyes. In dull or shiny straws some of these hats, in the ever-popular close-fitting, no-brim styles, have braided edges, and something big . . . a bow or a flower . . . that stands up in front, and adds to one's height . . . or should we say stateliness. Particularly intriguing are those hats that are copies of those designed in Paris for H. M. Queen Elizabeth. Which sell in Boston, at Chandler's for $15 or thereabouts.

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Over-the-Shoulder Bags Are in Again

These over-the-shoulder bags that Schiaparelli introduced last spring are putting in an appearance almost everywhere this season. They're definitely "taking on" better now. With the long straps which you hoist over your shoulder, some look for all the world like your postman's mail pouch (in a smaller edition, of course), while others resemble a schoolboy's bag (the one you can't get your son to carry!). We've spotted them at Filene's and Slattery's, but you'll probably find them in every department store.

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Orchids and Onions For Your Lapel Now

Addenda: Lapel favoritism is a thing of the past. You now not only adorn one lapel of your suit with flowers, a clip, or a few vegetables, but you take care of both; sort of balancing things up, as 'twere. Slattery's has a stocking that's not supposed to run at all; though it will wear out, we understand. The secret (of the non-run business, not the wearing out!) is in the trick, very fine, mesh weave. Which isn't detectable at a short distance, but just looks like any other normal-weave stocking. Crocheted sandals, (well if they aren't really, they at least look it) in white at Thayer McNeil's.

J. T.

(A Regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature.)

Providence Collects $300 From New Parking Meters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25—More than $300 has been taken in by the new parking meters in the Dyer Street-South Water Street district in the first 12 days of their operation, it is disclosed by the police department. This is within $170 of the maximum amount which they could have collected if used steadily through the daytime period.

Altogether there are 243 of the meters installed in Providence for a six months' trial period.

Students to 'Run' Vermont for a Day

By the Associated Press

Montpelier, Vt., Feb. 25

For one day, March 13, one State out of the 48—Vermont—will be run by high school students who will sit in the seats of legislators to learn, at first hand, how government is conducted—but they will only discuss measures already passed in the present session.

Editors of school papers will sit at the press tables while each Senator will see, representing him, a student handpicked from his own district. Even doorkeepers and their assistants will relinquish their duties to students, as the plan proposed by Lieut. Gov. William H. Wills, was approved by the legislature.

Business will be prepared in the usual manner but the trim little Republican state of Vermont will be safeguarded from any startling innovations by combing over old bills for action.

Court Issue Interests R. I.

(Continued from Page 11)

of the proposal. Both Senators Green and Gerry are Democrats.

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Municipal Financing

The problem of state and municipal financing, with its subproblem of unemployment relief, has come in for considerable discussion.

On two fronts moves were made to thwart any attempt by Governor Quinn and the Legislature to shift the major burden of meeting relief needs from the State to the towns and cities. Governor Quinn has suggested, but has not openly advocated, several plans that would deprive the communities of some of their revenue in an effort to help the State make its ends meet.

One plan suggested has been to have the State retain all its revenue from horse racing and from liquor taxes, instead of sharing the revenue with the municipalities. Representative Henry E. Fowler of Barrington, Republican floor leader, moved to block this proposal last week when he introduced a measure providing that all the revenue from these two sources would be handed over to the cities and towns to be used for unemployment relief. The State, under his plan, would get nothing.

The second move to thwart the Governor's suggestions occurred in East Providence, where officials of seven Rhode Island towns and two cities met to discuss the problem. Led by Mayor Albert P. Ruerat, Republican, of Warwick, they agreed unanimously on a resolution opposing any proposal that would deprive the municipalities of revenue. Officials of several communities not represented at the session, including Mayor James P. Dunne of Providence, have added their voices against any change in the existing system that would increase the size of the burden borne by cities and towns.

Governor Quinn, who waged unceasing warfare on the utilities when he was Lieutenant Governor, had his first clash with a utility company since becoming the State Executive during the week. The issue was the surcharge made by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company for use of French type hand set telephones.

The Governor flatly rejected an offer by the company to cut in half the period during which it imposes the surcharge for this particular type of telephone. A fee of 15 cents a month for three years now is charged for the French phones and the company offered to make the period 18 months instead of three years.

In his inaugural address the Governor declared that the service charge for the phones was exorbitant and that the company had no right to charge more for them than for the conventional type set.

The company says Massachusetts and other New England states have accepted the offer to make the surcharge apply only for 18 months. In New York the charge has been cut to 10 cents. The charge in Rhode Island was 25 cents a month until last year when it was reduced to 15 cents.

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Labor Inquiry Sought

With two strikes holding up operation of two plants in the State during the week, Senator Harry T. Bodwell of Cranston introduced in the Legislature a measure to create a six-member commission to investigate the problem of industrial disputes and to draft recommendations designed to prevent these disputes wherever possible and to solve the problems once they are created. The members of the commission would be appointed by the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House and would serve without compensation. Senator Bodwell pointed out that once a strike has started it frequently is difficult to bring the disputant parties together. His commission, he believes, would help to get to the bottom of such disputes.

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Bridge Plan Abandoned

The much-discussed bridge to span the west channel of Narragansett Bay apparently is a dead issue. Last week the Public Works Administration at Washington announced the Rhode Island project was abandoned because the proposal had been delayed too long. It is recalled, however, that the bridge proposal has apparently expired several times earlier and always has popped up again.

Originally brought up in 1933, the plan was for a bridge to cost $3,000,000, to extend from the shore near Saunderstown to the island of Jamestown, in Narragansett Bay. For years a ferry line has operated across this stretch of bay. Proponents said the bridge would help speed motor traffic moving up the coast, diverting much of the traffic now going through Providence. Opponents said the plan was too costly and pointed out that once the bridge was crossed, the motorist would be on an island and compelled to take a ferry to complete the journey across the east channel of the bay to reach Newport. The ferry company was the principal sponsor for the span.

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Social Study Urged

Spurred by a fatal accident in which four boys were involved in the Federal Hill section of Providence, a movement was launched in Providence during the week to study social conditions in this section and to raise funds for creating playgrounds and boys' clubs in the area. Most of the residents of the Federal Hill section are of Italian extraction.

Many Italo-American organizations and Italo-American leaders in the city's life immediately joined the movement for a thorough study of the housing and sociological problems presented on Federal Hill.

Ralph J. Winterbottom, Rhode Island director of the National Youth Administration, offered the services of his organization to aid the program. He said he could provide 60 youth leaders for part-time service, and said the NYA would help pay for the rent of a building suitable for a boys' club or recreation center.

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State-Wide Contests

Two contests made news last week. In Providence a state-wide pie-baking contest was won by a 26-year-old housewife from North Foster, Mrs. Floyd C. Davis, who used an old-fashioned wood stove and homemade lard. In Warren a state contest of speed in opening oysters was held and when the clatter of the shells had subsided, William Sweet of Warren was declared the winner. The three high men in the test won the right to represent the State in a national competition to be held in New York City.

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THE ARISTOCRAT OF

Boston School Board Elects Gould as New Superintendent

After 17 years of service as an assistant superintendent, Arthur L. Gould of 452 Park Drive in the Back Bay, today became superintendent of the Boston school system to fill the unexpired term of the late Dr. Patrick T. Campbell.

Mr. Gould was elected last night by the Boston School Committee by a 3 to 2 vote and took over his new duties this morning.

While he expressed surprise and gratitude when told of his promotion, Mr. Gould was not prepared today to say whether or not he plans to alter the administration or curricula of the school system. "I shall work to maintain the high standards which my worthy predecessors, and particularly the late Dr. Campbell, have set for me," he said.

Advancement of Mr. Gould to be superintendent left a vacancy on the Board of Superintendents, composed of six assistants. This vacancy will not be filled at the present time. Frederick R. Sullivan, chairman of the School Committee, indicated that efforts would be made to reassign the former duties of Mr. Gould, reduce the board to five members and so save the school department an annual salary of $7500.

In his capacity as superintendent Mr. Gould will serve until Aug. 31, 1942, at a salary of $12,000.

Mr. Gould was born at Rookland, Mass., in 1879, and was graduated from Rockland High School and Bridgewater Normal School. After serving for two years as submaster of Hingham High School until 1902, he became principal of Abington High School.

In 1906 he entered the Boston school system serving in numerous capacities until his election as an assistant superintendent in 1920. He has been given the degrees of bachelor of arts, master of arts and licentiate of philosophy at Boston College. His courses in education have included work at Harvard University, Columbia University and Boston University. Mr. Gould has never married.

In exactly 24 minutes time, according to observers, Mr. Gould was elected to office by the School Committee last night. Those who voted for Mr. Gould were: Chairman Frederick R. Sullivan, Maurice J. Tobin and Henry J. Smith. Dr. Charles E. Mackey voted for Edward J. Muldoon and Dr. Joseph V. Lyons for Frederick J. Gillis, both of whom were assistant superintendents.

Culture of Action Is Urged as Goal Of Phi Beta Kappa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25—Declaring that Phi Beta Kappa, national scholastic fraternity, should progress under a spirit of social action, Prof. Edgar S. Brightman of the Boston University Graduate School outlined his views on culture here last night at the annual dinner for Brown University initiates into the fraternity's Rhode Island Alpha Chapter.

"The new view of culture is essentially practical; it looks to a culture of action and of will," he said. "What then is the task of Phi Beta Kappa fraternity? Is it to lay aside its classical aims and ideals in order to undertake the task of building a new social order?

"To use the jargon of the day, should Phi Beta Kappa 'go Rotary'? Far from it. This would be to betray not only the mission of a scholarship fraternity but also the cause of the future society which is dimly shaping itself in the mind of the world. The moment, the will ceases to be rational, it ceases to be significant."

Professor Brightman, a Brown University alumnus in the class of 1906, and with two honorary degrees from his Alma Mater, spoke before an audience of 100 at the Turk's Head Club. Others on the program included Chancellor Henry D. Sharpe of Brown, president of Rhode Island Alpha of Phi Beta Kappa, and President Henry M. Wriston, a member of Connecticut Beta Chapter of the fraternity.

"Our fraternity dare never cease its allegiance to the eternal values discovered by the intelligence of the past," Professor Brightman said, "but it is possible that some of the older members of the fraternity need to enlarge their conception of culture, not merely by adding the contemplation of the past, but also by perceiving the incompleteness of contemplation without social action."

Early Bus-Train Ride To Boston Planned For N. H. Shoppers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LACONIA, N. H., Feb. 25—An early morning bus-train schedule from Lakeport, Laconia, Tilton, and Franklin to Boston is to be given a trial during the month of March by the Boston & Maine Transportation company and the Boston & Maine railroad, in response to requests from the Laconia Chamber of Commerce.

Passengers wishing to spend a full day in Boston will be able to board a bus at 6:27 a. m. and arrive in Boston at 8:20 a. m., having transferred to the Cannonball Express at Concord at 7:45, according to E. A. Chase, supertintendent of the bus lines. Departure time from Lakeport will be 6:20, from Tilton, 6:52, and from Franklin 7 a. m.

"If the patronage of this new dual service is sufficient to warrant it," said Mr. Chase, "we will continue to operate on the new schedule. We will watch the experiment closely during March, and hope that the new arrangement will attract new travel."

Gold Mines Turn To Air Conditioning

Air conditioning in the famous Robinson Deep mine at Johannesburg and other mines of the Rand gold district of South Africa will be described in an illustrated talk tonight at the Air Conditioning Bureau of Boston.

Colored motion pictures of Willis H. Carrier's travels in South Africa, India, and New Zealand will also be shown by him in celebrating the silver anniversary of air conditioning.

Participating societies will be the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Engineering Societies of New England, National Association of Practical Refrigerating Engineers, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and Boston Oil Burner Associated.

Building Date Stayed For Deer Isle Bridge

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Representative Ralph O. Brewster of Dexter, Maine, said today Secretary Ickes had granted a 45-day extension of the March 1 deadline for starting construction of the proposed Deer Isle bridge in Maine.

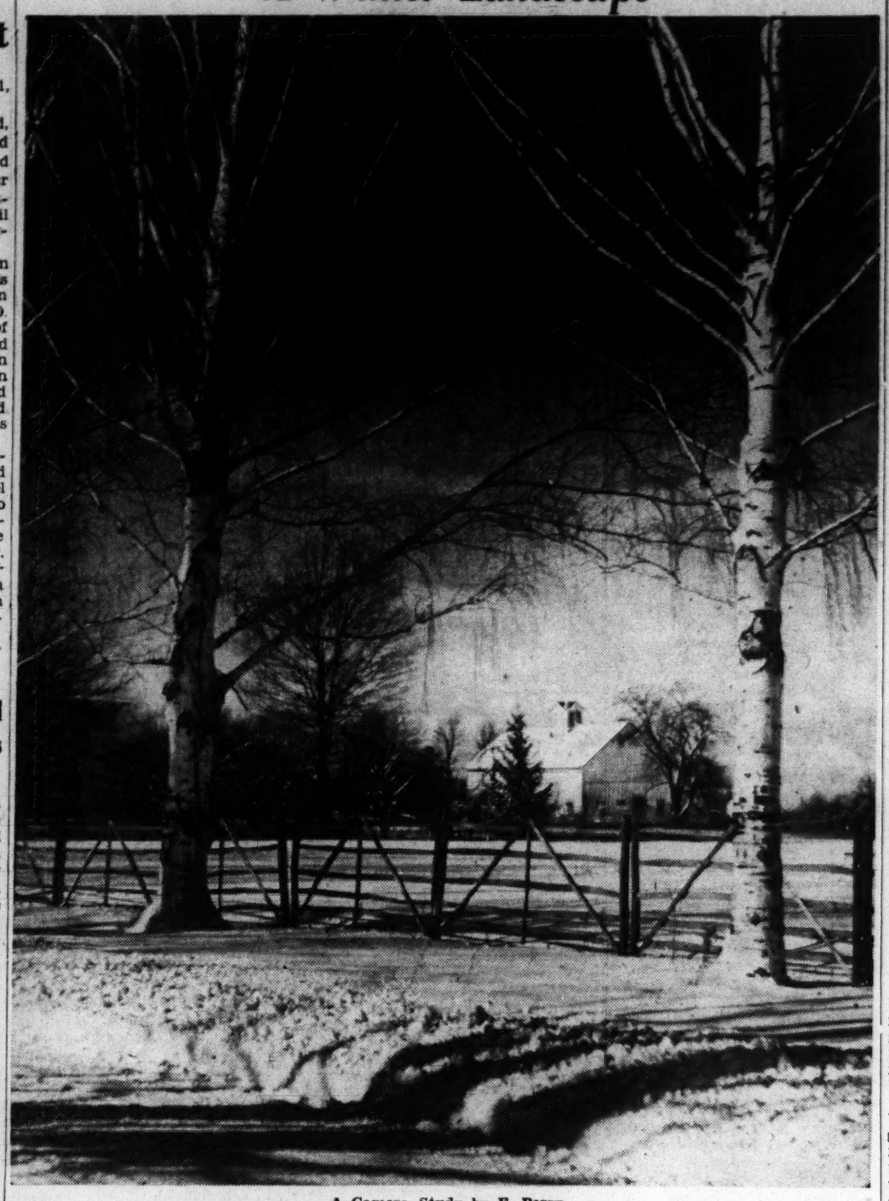
The extension will enable officials to make a contract for construction of the bridge sub-structure, Mr. Brewster declared.

The PWA granted $315,000 toward the total cost of $700,000, but bids on the sub-structure submitted last week were so high, Mr. Brewster said, the available funds would have been exceeded by $135,000.

Later, however, a New York firm agreed to submit a bid within the cost limit, Mr. Brewster added.

Bids on the superstructure, he explained, were satisfactory.

A Winter Landscape



A Camera Study by E. Perry

One of the Photographs Displayed at the Third Annual Exhibit of Zeiss-Ikon Photography at the Parker House in Boston

Hanover School Prefers Guidance To Teaching Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 25—Resorting to guidance in place of teaching, the Hanover Co-operative Nursery School has become one of the most unusual educational institutions in this section.

The school is financed entirely by tuition charges while its operations are controlled by a group of parents and townspeople interested in child education banded together into the Hanover Nursery School Co-operative Association. Housed in the same quarters, but privately operated, a kindergarten carries on the education and training of the children from the age of 4½ to the age to enter regular schools.

The nursery school works on the assumption that the children should be developed along individualistic lines, that children should be assisted in carrying out their own ideas instead of being trained to certain fixed ideas.

Mrs. Joseph Tidd, one of the directors, explains that this policy "seeks to adjust the individual to the responsibilities of co-operating with other students in society without cramping his own distinctive personality or molding him into an average person. Every attempt is made to influence the young children to be at once social beings and at the same time to preserve their own individuality."

Creative activities, such as painting, block building, and dancing, play an important part in the program.

To a large degree, the activities of the kindergarten seek to carry out the general ideas of the nursery school. Musical and rhythmic training play an important part in this work.

Photographers Display Art In Traveling Camera Show

Camera enthusiasts, both amateur and professional, began to flock to the third annual Zeiss-Ikon Photographic Exhibition this morning, when it opened a three-day showing in the Parker House, following visits to Philadelphia and New York City.

The work of four well-known Greater Boston photographers is represented in this exhibit of more than 350 single prints and series. They are: Harrison Fiske of Medford, editor of the miniature camera department of American Photography magazine; Richard Tucker of Boston, specialist in stage photography; Charles S. Knapp of West Newton, advertising illustrator, and F. Seymour Hersey of Boston, expert in photographic studies of flowers and insects.

The exhibit includes examples of every branch of photographic art, taken with all kinds of cameras.

Officials of the show point to a trend away from the type of candid camera shots which catch the subjects unawares, and toward more pictorial composition—even in newspaper work. They also emphasize the growing tendency to use a story sequence of pictures—both in pictorial journalism and for other purposes.

Radio fans find much interest in six salon prints and a montage layout exhibited by William E. C. Haussler, candid cameraman of the National Boradcasting Company's photographic department in Radio City, New York City. Mr. Haussler has been taking candid camera pictures in the radio studios for several years, using a Contax camera with an f:1.5 lens.

The exhibition is open, free, each day from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Secession Cry Rises Over Nantucket As High Electric Rates Stir Citizens

While Hitler is clamoring for colonies and threatening to take them by force, New York State may be able to get one for the asking—if it wants to.

For the citizens of Nantucket, island resort off Long Island Sound, are so indignant over high electric rates they are considering secession from Massachusetts and annexation to the Empire State.

State Representative William T. Swain (R) of Nantucket told the Public Utilities Commission at the State House in Boston yesterday the distress of some of his constituents is so great they want to vote at a town meeting on secession.

The low sandy island and neighboring Martha's Vineyard were part of New York colony, anyway, from 1641 to 1692, Mr. Swain explained. Then they joined the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

The project of the islanders opens up the vista of far-flung dominions—flung 20 miles out into the Atlantic, at least—for the Empire State. Its imperialistic possibilities, sponsors say, are almost unlimited.

For example, the surplus population of New York City's lower East Side could emigrate to the little island, relieving congestion, as Mussolini is relieving congestion in Italy by colonizing Ethiopia. And raw materials (such as whale oil, if they still go whaling from Nantucket) could be imported without restriction by New York—an important point in these days of economic self-sufficiency.

With a large army and navy made necessary by the territorial expansion, governors of New York could appoint more colonels than the governors of Kentucky and run for office with the slogan, "The Sun Sets Only Once a Day on New York Soil."

The utilities commission made no comment on the proposal, but took the complaints under advisement. Alexander Macomber, president of the Nantucket Gas & Electric Co., agreed rates are high, but said Nantucket's location 30 miles off Cape Cod increases the costs of production.

Experimental Upper Air Harvard Radio Approved

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Communications Commission authorized the Cruft laboratory of Harvard University today to construct a new special experimental radio station to make continuous automatic observations in the upper atmosphere.

Harvard Pictures Issued

A picture record of Harvard's 300th anniversary celebration, including candid camera photographs 40 of the noted scholars who participated, and over 100 other photographs covering all the major events of the year's program, has been published by the Associated Harvard Clubs. The book is entitled "John Harvard's Tercentenary."

New Milk Co-op Pushes Forward In Granite State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 25—Milk, Inc., the newly organized co-operative milk sales agency for central New England, is carrying on its fight over a wide front for a unified market to aid its farmer members.

The story of Milk, Inc.—its setup and its hopes—is being placed before independent dairymen, while the battle continues between Boston distributors and New England Dairies, Inc.—the farmers' co-operative.

In the drive in New Hampshire it is hoped that Samuel W. Tator, former administrator of the Boston milk market under the AAA, who is now playing an important part in the advancement of Milk, Inc., will be able to speak among milk producers of the State.

J. Ralph Graham, president of the Granite State Dairymen's Association, an official of the Farm Credit Administration at Springfield, Mass., and a prominent figure in New Hampshire farm movements, is playing an important part as New Hampshire temporary director on the board of directors of Milk, Inc.

The work of organizers is going forward in northern New Hampshire where an attempt is being made to gain fairly complete control of the milk flow from the northern Connecticut Valley. Three plants are planned for this area. One in North Haverhill has already been assured and the necessary farmers' co-operation has practically been secured in the other two locations, Lancaster and Colebrook.

Quoddy Village Goes Under WPA Control, NYA Director Says

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Aubrey Williams, National Youth administrator, said today a lack of engineers in the NYA has caused transfer of the control of Passamaquoddy Village in Maine to the Works Progress Administration.

Mr. Williams, who also is deputy WPA administrator, said WPA engineers would look after maintenance of the $1,000,000 model town the Government built in connection with the now abandoned Passamaquoddy tidal power project.

WPA officials said Albert Abrahamson, Maine WPA administrator, was expected to confer here with them Saturday.

Rhode Island's Race Law Test Deferred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25—Action toward a legal test of constitutionality of Rhode Island's horse racing law will be deferred, it was indicated yesterday after Alfred H. Lake, counsel for a group of clergymen seeking to challenge the law, conferred with Chief Justice Edmund W. Flynn of the Supreme Court.

After the conference, Attorney Lake announced members of the Supreme Court are not available at the present time because of the mid-winter recess of the court.

"I am given opportunity to make an appointment with the justices sometime after this week," Mr. Lake said.

Attorney Lake had contemplated conferring with the court today on the question of whether he would be allowed to file a petition for a prerogative writ of injunction, aiming to bring the whole question before the Supreme Court.

Items Free From Income Tax Listed by Revenue Collector

For the benefit of those whose income tax still presents a problem, William M. Welch, collector of internal revenue for Massachusetts, today made public a simplified list of items which are not subject to the federal income tax and are to be excluded from gross income.

All types of compensation received by a veteran or his family, under the World War Veterans Act of 1924, Mr. Welch said, are tax free. The soldiers' bonus, he declared, is not subject to tax in any way.

Other non-taxable items the collector listed as follows:

1. Amounts received under a life insurance contract paid by reason of passing of the insured.
2. All amounts received as annuities in excess of 3 per cent of the aggregate premiums, or consideration paid for such annuity.
3. Value of property acquired by bequest, devise or inheritance.
4. Interest upon the obligations of a state, territory, or any political subdivision, or the District of Columbia, or obligations of a corporation organized under an act of Congress, if such corporation is an instrumentality of the United States.
5. Interest on government obligations.
6. Amounts received through accident or health insurance, or under the Workmen's Compensation Act, as compensation for personal injuries or ill health. To these amounts may be added the amount of any damages received, whether by suit or agreement, on account of such injuries or ill health.
7. Rental value of a dwelling house and appurtenances furnished to a minister as part of his compensation.
8. Earned income from sources without the United States.
9. Dividends from China Trade Act Corporations.
10. Compensation of employees of foreign governments.
11. Compensation of State officers and employees when employed in an essentially governmental function.

Arboretum Changes Listed at Harvard

Thorough renovation of the Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain and the Harvard Botanic Garden in Cambridge has been under way for the past year in the interest of the visiting public, Dr. Elmer D. Merrill, administrator of the botanical collections at Harvard University, said today in his annual report.

Approximately 600 new shrubs and trees were added to the permanent plantings of the Arboretum, extensive repairs were made on the roads, paths and benches, and through the co-operation of the Boston Park Department 450 feet of new wire fence was installed and all boundary fences were painted.

The grounds of the Botanic Garden have been thoroughly gone over and replanted by the Harvard botanists during the past year.

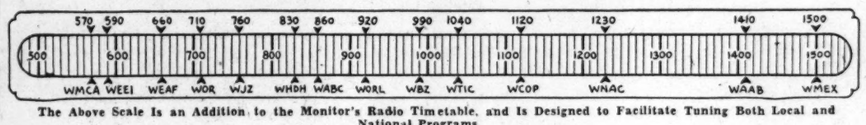
Senate Democrats Win Move Against Unseating Stanton

The Democratic minority in the Massachusetts Senate scored their second successive victory yesterday in their fight to prevent the unseating of Senator George W. Stanton, Fitchburg Democrat, when the Senate voted to examine photostatic copies of 115 contested ballots cast in the November election.

The defeated candidate, former Republican Senator Edward H. Nutting, protested the seating of Senator Stanton. His protest resulted in an investigation by a special Senate election committee which, on party lines, voted 3 to 2 for the unseating of Senator Stanton and the seating of Mr. Nutting. On Tuesday, however, eight Republicans joined the Democrats in postponing for one week action on the committee report. Now the ballot examination move has been successful.

The original ballot count showed Mr. Nutting re-elected. However, a recount resulted in a narrow majority for Mr. Stanton, a majority which was challenged by Mr. Nutting. The Republicans now enjoy a 26 to 14 majority in the Senate.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Congressional speakers	"The Monitor Views the News"	"While the City Sleeps"	Recordings and reports
5:15	"All Hands on Deck"	Wellesley College Choir	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	"All Hands on Deck"	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	Checker Board: variety	"Sweethearts of the Air"	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; sport review	News; Little Show: popular	Yankee News Service	Colby College combined
6:15	Hadassah anniversary	orchestra; soloist	Earl Lawrence; organ	musical clubs concert
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"; record	Dinner concert
6:45	"Renfrew" sketch	Lowell Thomas, news	Lyda Roberti; orchestra	Sport reports
7:00	"Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch.	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Ma and Pa": sketch	Jesters, male trio	"Vocal Varieties": chorus	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	Alexander Woollcott	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Helen Traubel; orchestra	Museum of Fine Arts talk
7:45	Boake Carter, news comment	Jerry Cooper, baritone	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Lee Shelley's Orchestra
8:00	"Band Wagon"; Kate Smith;	Purim program of B'rith	Rudy Vallee's Hour: Edgar	Symphony Orchestra, Leon
8:15	Henry Youngman, comedian;	Abraham: speakers	Bergen; Hilaire Belloc;	Barzin, conductor: soloist
8:30	Walter Hampden; soloists;	University of Pittsburgh sesqui-	Jean Hersholt; Jean Sablon;	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
8:45	orchestra	centennial program: Chan-	orchestra	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
9:00	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	cellor Bowman; Mayor	Lanny Ross presents Show	"Ici Paris": This Is Paris:
9:15	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	Scully; glee club; orchestra	Boat: Ruth Chatterton;	program from Montreal
9:30	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	America's Town Meeting:	Mary Small; Marjorie Ed-	Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:45	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	"What Shall America Do	wards; orchestra	Joe Smith's Orchestra
10:00	"Your Adventure," with	for Youth?": forum dis-	Music Hall with Bing Crosby;	Dramatization of high lights
10:15	Floyd Gibbons	cussion and questions	Bob Burns; Mary Garden;	of dog track hearing
10:30	Dramatized news	Hadassah program: Mrs.	Jimmy Cagney; Sidney	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
10:45	Dramatized news	Roosevelt and speakers	Skolsky; chorus; orchestra	"Musical Revue": concert
11:00	E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	orchestra; chorus; soloists
11:15	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc."	Bruins-Americans report	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:30	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:45	Isham Jones's Orchestra	Earl Hines's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:45 WBZ (WJZ — National), Kitchen Cavalcade, with Crosby Gaige.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air": talk; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, baritone.

12:00 WORL, "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; dramatic sketch; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Music Appreciation Hour: music and drama, Walter Damrosch, conductor.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:30 WBZ, Middlebury College glee club.

4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild drama: "Old Man Minick."

4:00 WORL, "The Monitor Views the News."

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

5:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), Singing Lady's Musical Play: "Through the Looking Glass."

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ford Bond, narrator; Mario Cozzi, baritone; organ; orchestra.

7:45 WBZ, "World Paganism," Rev. Edward Lodge Curran.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

7:45 W1XAL (6.04mc), "Training for Public Service," Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus, Harvard University.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; Carmela Ponselle; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lucille Manners, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.

8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloists.

8:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Singin' Sam," baritone.

8:15 W1XAL (6.04mc), Discussion of Dr. Lowell's topic by Profs. W. Y. Elliott, M. B. Lambie, P. M. Marx of Harvard.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days"; western pioneer sketch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Hal Kemp's Orchestra; soloists; Rhythm Singers; chorus.

8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Cesare Sodero Directs": soloists; concert orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Waltz Time": Frank Munn, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Manhattan Chorus; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Universal Rhythm"; orchestra; chorus and soloists; Countess Albani.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel": Fred MacMurray, master of ceremonies; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

9:15 W1XAL (6.04mc), "The World of Poetry."

9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Twin Stars": Victor Moore and Helen Broderick; Buddy Rogers and his orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Income Tax Blank Outs," dramatized version of income tax information.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor; speaker.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The First Nighter" sketch.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Vivian Della Chiesa, soprano; concert orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Varsity Show: variety program from Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

Amusements

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Tales of Adventure and Mystery

Book Reviews

A Lover of Birds

The romance and wonder of rivers flow hauntingly and unforgettably through the pages of Constance Rourke's notable biography, "Audubon." The first spring on the Perkiomen, a later spring facing westward with his young bride on the Ohio, other seasons to follow on the Mississippi and its various tributaries, and finally the last autumn after all his wanderings and labors on the Hudson—these are the waterway trails followed without ceasing by Fougere the youth and Audubon the man in his search and achievement of his wild bird epic.

Wooded banks, deep limestone caves, great tufted swamps, lush bayous and wide prairies are magnets to his observant eye and roaming feet. Alert with pencil and brush he filled portfolio after portfolio with his notes and paintings of birds and forest creatures.

From Pennsylvania to Texas and from Florida to Labrador the artist-naturalist, on the eve of a passing era, caught scenes of American wild life for the enjoyment of coming generations.

The life of the American frontier in the early nineteenth century was full of hardship and the struggles of the Audubons were no exception to the rule. The story of his life, however, is full of the exuberance of youth, unflagging energy, and triumphs in the face of danger. Shrouded in mystery as his infancy and boyhood will always be, his early days in France were to prove a heritage of gaiety and courage for "whatever the world into which he was born he found a world of his own without hesitation."

Older boys and girls who have had outdoor experiences beside our mountain lakes and streams will be stirred by Miss Rourke's descriptions of Audubon's adventures. Her book contains 12 beautiful illustrations in color of the artist's bird portraits.

Tales of Two Summers

Off on one's own—new places, new faces — how adventurous can the stretch of the summer holidays seem to girls in their teens! The authors of two recent books for girls give their heroines this keen sense of anticipation of a plunge into the unknown with the resulting emotions of what new experiences can bring.

Both stories open at railroad stations. Gay Thornton, in "The Seminary's Secret," disappointed that her usual happy summer routine of seashore fun has had to be changed by unexpected plans of her father's, is being met in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, by the head of a girl's school and his daughter. Brenda Coleman, in "Saddle and Bridle," on her first journey west of Chicago, is about to change trains, alone in a strange city—Cheyenne.

"Could the capital of Wyoming spring out of the prairie on a moment's notice?" is what she is asking herself, for the porter has begun to collect her bags and she knows she has an hour to wait before her next train will take her into northern Colorado, where she will be met for her final destination—her grandfather's ranch.

A summer in a Moravian seminary, and a summer in open spaces, could there be more of a contrast?

In "The Seminary's Secret," Ann Hark gives pleasant reality to rather a thin and not unusual plot of a boarding-school traditional ghost and discovery of a long-lost Revolutionary message by her familiarity with Moravian customs and the historic aspects of her chosen locale.

In "Saddle and Bridle," Fjeril Hess is most successful in creating a vivid summer on Sugar Loaf Butte with interesting personalities.

Twin Mysteries

A "two in one mystery for younger boys and girls" is "The Strange Pettingell Puzzle," by Augusta Hueill Seaman. Summer adventures again!

Peter and Christine Cameron little know what fun is in store for them when they calmly decide to spend the afternoon on a crabbing expedition. Their first excitement is finding a new friend, Alan Pettingell, living on a houseboat. Alan has a favorite playground—a deserted family mansion. There the three youngsters, in watching the building of a fly-catcher's nest, make one discovery after another which all ends in their clearing up a tangle of family misunderstanding.

The twin story, "The Curious Case of Callista," tells of the interesting doings of the Four Corners Hobby Club. An antique doll brought in by one of the members is found to hold a secret which leads to hidden treasure. Again family reverses are straightened out.

Mrs. Seaman deserves the popularity she holds for she is an adroit story-teller and there is always a freshness in each new adventure.

A good mystery yarn for boys, and girls, too, is "The Spanish Cave" by Geoffrey Household. Tales of superstition told by the Basque fishermen and a warning of danger about a forbidding cavern on the coast incite the curiosity of the impetuous English boy, Richard Garland. His sudden and strange disappearance in his boat causes many conjectures. The search for him and his fantastic discoveries are full of breathless moments.

Strange Nature Stories

Stories of natural history that have more fascination than most mystery tales have lately appeared as first volumes in "Strange Stories From Nature Series."

"Strange Sea Shells and Their Stories" was published last summer. Right off the press now is "Strange Insects and Their Stories." Both books were written and illustrated by the scientist-explorer, A. Hyatt Verrill.

The author is successful in his aim in both books—to make available interesting informational material, but not of the guidebook type. The shells are not classified or arranged in such a way as to be used in collecting specimens. Interest in collections, however, and in a shell aquarium is bound to follow the reading of the absorbing facts. The author has done well to include chapters that will aid this hobby.

The strange stories about insects, emphasizing the note of magic that always surrounds the world of insects, link by their titles with the fairy tale—dwarfs, giants, ogres, brownies.

In contrast to the fairy-tale element, however, the industries of the different insects are brought out—the ways of the carpenters, masons, paper makers, farmers, soldiers, slaves, weavers, miners, aeronauts, engineers, divers, and swimmers. It is an interesting selection that Mr. Verrill has made of the insects from the north and the tropics.

MARY A. WHITNEY

Audubon, by Constance Rourke. Beautifully illustrated in colors. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $3.

The Seminary's Secret, by Ann Hark. Illustrated by F. Sands Brunner. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.

Saddle and Bridle, by Fjeril Hess. Illustrated by Margaret Ayer. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75.

The Strange Pettingell Puzzle, by Augusta Hueill Seaman. New York: Doubleday Doran & Co. $1.75.

The Spanish Cave, by Geoffrey Household. Illustrated by Henry Pitz. Boston: Little Brown & Co. $1.75.

Strange Sea Shells and Their Stories, by A. Hyatt Verrill. Illustrated by the author. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2.50.

Strange Insects and Their Stories, by A. Hyatt Verrill. Illustrated by the author. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2.50.

The Flashlight Caught the Children in a Delightfully Natural Pose, Which the Photographer Immediately Captured

Pictures by Flashlight and Floodlight

By Alice Chauncey

One of the most interesting branches of photography is that which is carried on at night by electric or flashlight.

Think of the scope of it! Your family and friends for "stars"; your home for a studio; the living, sitting, or bedroom, or perhaps the kitchen for the "set"; and you as cameraman, producer, director, author—in fact "The Boss"!

What opportunities are here, what a multitude of subjects! Get out your camera, big or little, and see what you can do. Try the family at dinner, Junior playing with his toys, the pup having his bath—there is no end to the possibilities of his kind of photography, and the fast films and strong light now obtainable bring it within reach of everyone.

Here are a few hints as to how to begin.

There are two ways of taking pictures indoors at night: By the ordinary house lighting, or by flashlight.

Photoflood Bulbs

If you are going to use electric light, it will be necessary for you to get one or two of the Kodak Photoflood bulbs to insert in your lamp instead of the ordinary electric bulb. These Photoflood lights resemble the ordinary bulb but give many times more light.

They are quite safe to use and cheap to buy, but each bulb will give only two hours of continuous light. It is economical, therefore, when using these bulbs, to set up your scene and focus it by the ordinary house light before changing the bulbs so that they only burn for a moment or two.

Another important item is a white cardboard reflector to use with these bulbs in place of the ordinary shade. This enables the light to be thrown and concentrated on the subject, and increases the efficiency of the light at least four times. Reflectors may be bought from most photographic stores, or they can be made out of stiff white cardboard. An excellent reflector can also be made out of an old aluminum saucepan. Cut a hole 1¼ inches in diameter in the bottom of the pan and push the lamp holder through it. Then put on the bulb. You will find this a very useful way of holding the lamp.

For indoor work a room with light walls is best because the walls reflect the light. If, however, your walls are dark, you can use white towels, paper, or a sheet on the shadow side of your subject, out of sight of the lens of course.

About Exposures

Now about exposure. With one Photoflood lamp in a reflector held not more than three feet from the subject, and using Kodak Supersensitive, or Agfa Isopan Super-Special film, you can, if necessary, take snapshots at 1-25th of a second at F. 6.3. I say "if necessary" because a slower speed, say 1-10th, would give you a more fully exposed negative, but sometimes, when taking children or animals, speed is important. When calculating your exposure always remember that the distance of the light from the subject is of the utmost importance.

Sometimes you will find it necessary to use two lights—when photographing the family at supper, for instance. One bulb may be hung above the table, the other slightly behind and to one side of the camera. If, however, you wish to use a light in front of the camera, be sure that the lens is shaded from the direct light. You can do this easily by holding a folded paper above the lens.

Study the position of your lights and see where the shadows fall. The advice I am giving you is only general and you should experiment for yourselves. Look carefully at your scene; see that there are no ugly lights reflected in mirrors or picture frames, or over-heavy shadows falling on the subject's face.

Watch Your Backgrounds

Remember, too, that many a good picture is spoilt by its background. The pot of flowers on the window-sill may be a good way from the figure at the table, for instance, but unless you examine the scene from the level of the lens, you may find that the flowers, in the finished picture, appear to be growing out of the figure's head.

But, someone may say, we have no electric light in our house. Then, my friend, you must take flashlight photographs. They are just as simple, and bring even more subjects within your range. With the aid of flashlight you are independent of any other form of lighting, and may take pictures anywhere—in the garden, the cellar, or round the camp fire.

For flashlight pictures you must choose one of two methods: The old and least expensive one of flash-powder, or the new and more satisfactory one of flash-bulbs. These bulbs, by the way, must never be substituted for ordinary house bulbs. A small electric torch is supplied with them, into the top of which the bulb is inserted with a reflector.

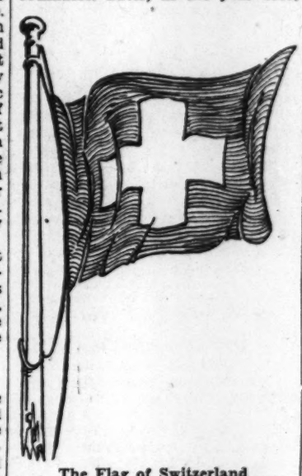
All you need to do is to set up your camera on the tripod, set the shutter at "Bulb", hold the torch above and a little to one side of the camera, put out the room lights and press the button on the torch handle. After the flash, close the shutter immediately, switch on the lights—and turn the film to the next number!

The flash is very bright, and approximate exposures would be at 5 feet F.8, and at 7 feet F.6.3; but here again much depends on the subject, and whether the walls, clothes, and so on, are light or dark. Although the flash bulbs are not as cheap as flash powder, they are very reliable, and eliminate all smell, smoke, and danger of fire.

Set to work in your homes, all you camera owners, and see what a wealth of subjects flashlight photography makes possible to you. Only don't let your photographs be mere records; let each one be a real picture.

History on a Flagstaff

The white cross on a red ground, which is the flag of Switzerland, has a long story to tell, for it was originally the emblem of the ancient Crusaders. Later, in the year 1339,



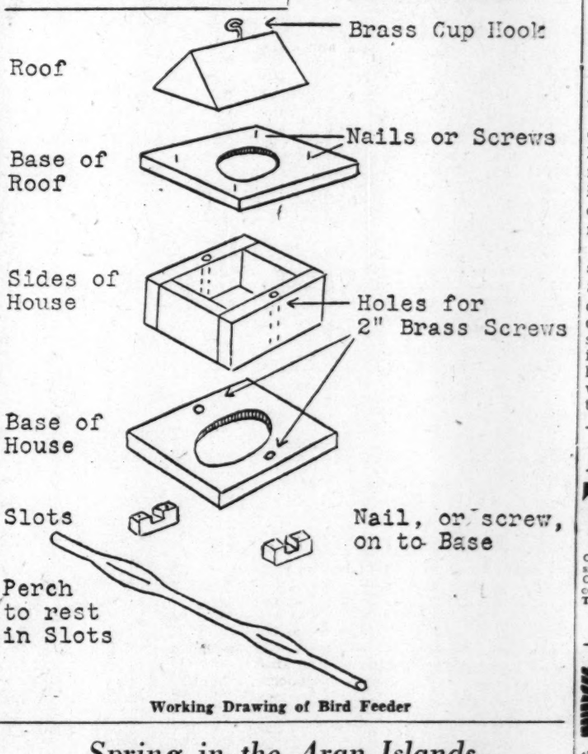
The Flag of Switzerland

when the people of the country were fighting for their freedom, every man carried this device, believing that the freeing of the nation was as sacred a cause as the deliverance of the Holy Places.

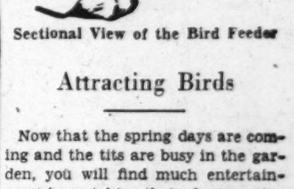
It was not, however, until 1840 that the white cross upon the red ground was adopted as the national flag, and joined the honored flags of the nations of the world. Twenty-three years later, when an international conference was held at Geneva to discuss methods of aiding the needy and wounded in time of war, the representatives of the many countries who had met together agreed to use the design of the Swiss flag, and the colors—though in reversed form—as the international emblem of those who devote themselves to the work of the Red Cross.

All people should honor the distinctive flag of the mountainous little land in the heart of Europe—the "Land of Peace" as it is rightly called—for it stands for the ideals of freedom and peace among the nations. One of Switzerland's cities, Geneva, is the home of the League of Nations and of many other international organizations which are working for better understanding among the people of different nations.

Ready for the Birds



Working Drawing of Bird Feeder



Sectional View of the Bird Feeder

Attracting Birds

Now that the spring days are coming and the tits are busy in the garden, you will find much entertainment by watching their clever antics. A bird feeder will attract them near to your window, and while providing a treat for the birds will give you unending pleasure.

Here is a simple way by which you can make one practically free of cost. It consists of a neat little house made of oak, or any wood you may have handy, a small cream, or food, carton, and a supply of shelled peanuts and fat.

When the house is ready, place some nuts in the carton and pour the drippings from the frying pan on to them. When cold, the carton can be turned upside down for insertion in the house, without spilling the contents, which will have hardened into a solid cake. There will be no need to introduce the food to the tits—they will find it at once!

From the Old Curiosity Shop

No one ever heard of Alexander Graham Bell before he took out his first patent on the telephone in 1876, unless it were a few people who needed instruction in how to overcome speech defects. For such as these he worked on his mechanical device which was primarily intended to help him in teaching elocution.

Neither had anyone dreamed of a "tell-a-phone" except Bell and his assistant, Thomas Watson, an extraordinary mechanic. The discovery came about through the study of sympathetic vibrations, in which a tuning fork is made to vibrate by striking another similarly pitched tuning fork nearby. Bell connected a number of reeds to a wire which led to another distant set of reeds, each of which vibrated in response to its own transmitting reed.

Why not apply this to the human voice, he thought. Instead of transmitting reed vibrations, make the human voice vibrate a drum of skin joined at the center to a receiver spring, a strip of magnetized steel, which by its vibration over the pole of a magnet would generate a current of electricity varying in intensity precisely as the air varied in density within hearing distance of the spring at the other end.

The idea for the first telephone was as simple as all that, but Watson made model after model until one day two accidents happened in quick succession. Bell spilled some acid on himself just as he and Watson, who was in another building, were about to carry on some tests. "Mr. Watson, come here. I want you," he said to the instrument.

But when Mr. Watson came, Bell was so surprised he almost fell over backward, and he was so elated he completely forgot the damage done to his clothes by the acid.

Strange as it may seem to us in 1937, it took a long time before Bell could persuade people he had an invention that was worth while. In fact, here's what a prominent Boston newspaper had to say about the arrest of a man who tried to sell the idea of the telephone in New York:

"Joshua Coppersmith," the clipping reads, "has been arrested for attempting to extort funds from ignorant and superstitious people by exhibiting a device which he says will convey the human voice any distance over metallic wires so that it will be heard by the listener at the other end.

"He calls the instrument a 'telephone' which is obviously intended to imitate the word 'telegraph' and win the confidence of those who know of the success of the latter instrument without understanding the principles on which it is based."

The article then goes on to say that well-informed people know it is impossible to transmit the human voice over wires and even if it were possible "the thing would be of no practical value."

A few months later this same newspaper thought so highly of the telephone that it displayed prominently over several of its daily news items, the caption "Special Dispatch by Telephone."

Incidentally there was a little lady who played an important part in the final success of the telephone. She was Bell's bride of a few weeks. The inventor was in the habit of counting on the hours between midnight and 3 in the morning to do his best work, even as do some well-known thinkers today. He would then sleep the next day until noon.

One day, after much persuasion, he promised his new wife he would from then on retire at a more respectable hour and do his work during the day—he asked a single night of grace.

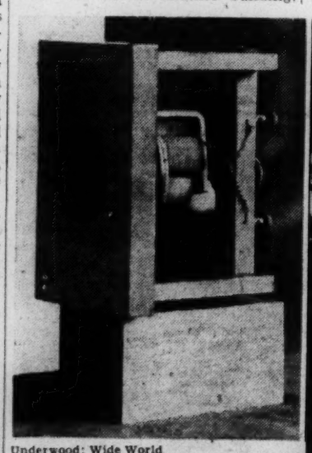
It was that night he received the idea which caused him to find the hole, the flaw in his patent application, and to include details about his experiments in variable resistance. Had he not explained in great detail, just how this worked, his patent would not have withstood the more than 600 lawsuits in which he later became involved.

Professor Bell came to Boston in 1910 to unveil two tablets at points where he said the telephone was "born" and where the first complete sentence was transmitted. On that occasion he told his friends about his night's work on patent specifications.

"Nearly all the litigation that took place afterward was really on that clause and I have often thought since then, what an incident there was on that night, when a girl held in her hand the future of the whole telephone company." Bell's victories in court insured the success of the American Bell Telephone Company.

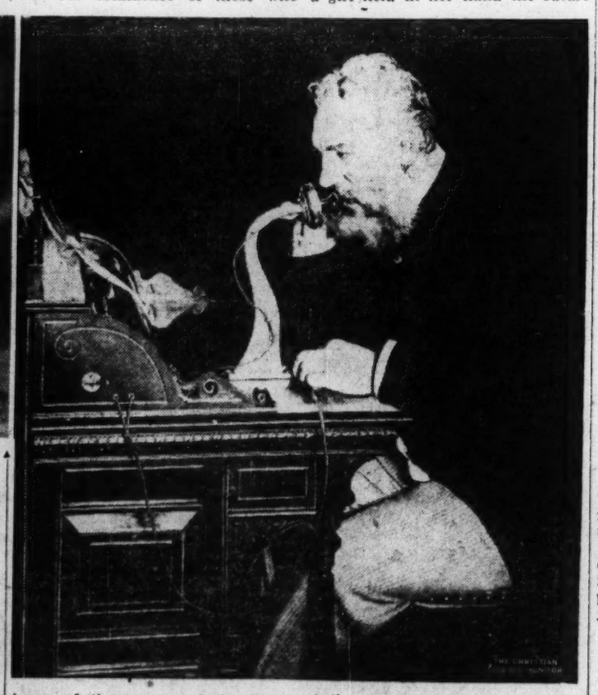
True to form, in answer to the request of a young reporter who wanted to interview him at his Boston hotel the morning after the unveiling exercises, Professor Bell replied, "If you don't mind, we'll meet tomorrow afternoon. You see, I don't get up until noon."

Herbert B. Nichols



Underwood; Wide World

The First Telephone Message, Sent From One Room to Another in Boston, Mass., in 1876, Traveled Over a Bell Transmitter Like That Pictured Above. Right—Alexander Graham Bell Opening the New York-Chicago Long-Distance Telephone Line on Oct. 18, 1892



A Queen at Eighteen

Now that the English people have a princess as heir presumptive to the throne—the 10-year-old Princess Elizabeth—let us go back in thought a hundred years and see how a girl of 18 became Queen of England and Empress of India.

It was just before 5 o'clock, on a summer morning, that the Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by the Archbishop of Canterbury, hurried to Kensington Palace, London, to break the news to Princess Victoria that she was now Queen.

Everyone in the Palace was asleep, of course, but after a time the gentlemen succeeded in gaining admission and were shown into a room. Here they waited and waited, and as no one came they began to think they had been forgotten. They rang the bell, and said that their business with the Princess was urgent. But still nothing was done. Finally a maid entered the room and explained that as the Princess was in such a sweet sleep, she could not venture to disturb her.

"We are come to the Queen on business of state, and even her sleep must give way to that," said the distinguished visitors.

So the young Queen was awakened, and in a few minutes, hurriedly throwing a long wrap over her night attire, and with her hair falling about her shoulders, she stood before the gentlemen and was told that her uncle, King William IV, had passed on and that she was now Queen.

For a moment the young girl remained silent trying to overcome her emotions, then in a low voice she said quietly to the Archbishop: "I beg Your Grace to pray for me!"

So began, on June 20, 1837, a momentous reign that lasted for more than 60 years.

The Harp Player

A skillful hand
sweeps
o'er the harpstrings,
and music
thrills
the silence.
Spring plays
softly
upon the
harp of earth.

MILDRED NICKERSON

Jumbled States

John Terry drew a map of the United States and then cut it up into a jigsaw puzzle. He was about to letter in the names of the states when he had a fine idea and decided to jumble the letters in the name of each state to make the puzzle harder. Here are some of the jumbles he made.

AIR FAN COIL
CUT CENT COIN
A RED WEAL
AN INDIA
AS SANK
SAME CAST SHUTS
ONE TIN SAM
I SIP SIP MISS
A TON MAN
BE AS RANK
HAIR HEMP NEWS
HA SO OIL RUN CAT

Can you unjumble them all?

(Answers on this page next Thursday)

Spring in the Aran Islands

There are no trees and hardly any flowers
But the frail celandine puts out its gentle bloom;
The daisy dots the stony pastures, bright
As a star, where the harsh stones leave it room.

While on the western ledges of the island
Where the wave rages far and far below,
The flat rocks are a pavement; down the cracks,
The Aran ferns their tender green may show.

What do you know of spring, children of Aran?
The gulls swing over your island as before;
How many other birds? The thrush, the starling?
They are ever with you, through all the seasons,
upon this shore.

Spring, summer, winter, little are here the changes;
Save when the sea roars louder against the land;
The spray leaps up against the cliffs, and colder
The water beats in anger upon the sand.

But in the spring, in the little bays, where the seaweed gathers,
The waters in the sun are turquoise, blue and green;
a delight,
Weaving, pressing upon the sands, which in a crescent
Between the rocks and rocks, lie quiet and white.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

CAMPS FOR BOYS

TAM-A-RACK
"The Seashore Camp for Boys"
ORRS ISLAND, MAINE—In lovely Casco Bay. Sailing. Deep-sea fishing. Pioneer camping. Horsemanship. Aquaplaning. Mature counsellors. Careful supervision. Excellent food. Log cabins. 14 miles from Brunswick, Maine.

T-LEDGE
Separate camp for sisters. Booklets, Mrs. N. B. Knorr, Box 547, Orrs Island, Maine.

Most Beautiful
Summer Camp in North Woods
Combining physical development with responsibility . . . in picturesque setting of pine trees and white sand. Swimming, riding, hiking—all outdoor sports. Personal care in instruction for all boys—ages 6 to 18. Write for free Picture Book. Address William Beals, Glen Arbor, Michigan.
FREE PICTURE BOOK
BEELANAU FOR BOYS

Living Out of Doors
at Mowglis is full of adventure and fun . . . a natural sort of living that profits every boy who attends. All land and water sports. Limited enrollment. Booklet
Alcott Farrar Elwell, Director
MOWGLIS
EAST HEBRON, N. H.
on Newfound Lake
Established 1919

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

T-LEDGE
"The Seashore Camp for Girls"
Orrs Island, Maine. On the wooded Maine Coast in lovely Casco Bay. Sailing. Horsemanship. Deep-Sea Fishing. Aquaplaning. Mature Counsellors. Modern Sanitation. Showers. Excellent Food.
TAM-A-RACK — Separate camp for brothers.
Booklets: Mrs. N. B. Knorr, Box 547, Orrs Island, Maine.

ADEAWONDA
On Lake Ossipee in the White Mountains
Limited enrollment. Expert supervision. All Land and Water Sports. Riding. Musical Instruction. Arts and Crafts. SAILING. Tutoring. Junior, Intermediate and Senior camps. Counselor Training course. Inclusive fee. Open for Adults August 29 to Sept. 16.
HELEN E. ATWOOD, 161 St. Paul Street
Brookline, Mass. Telephone ASPinwall 7138

SEA PINES
CAPE COD • 31st Season • FOR GIRLS
Salt water beach. 100 acres of pines. Rustic, well-equipped buildings. Four age groups. Swimming, sailing, canoeing, riding. Dancing, dramatics, sketching. Craft shop. French conversation. Tutoring if desired. Nearby Guest Building for adults. Write for booklet.
FAITH BICKFORD, Box M, Brewster, Mass.

KOHAHNA for GIRLS
Eight weeks in the North Woods on Lake Michigan. Good Riding Trails, Tennis, Archery, Hiking, Swimming, Canoeing, Dramatics, Dancing, Crafts, silver, leather and wood working. Many experienced counselors and instructors. Modern equipment. Excellent food. Tutoring optional, 14th year. Send for Illustrated Booklet.
MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER
5617 Cabanne Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Adv. only in The Christian Science Monitor

Bar

(Continued from Page 1)

gress ample powers to vary the membership of the Supreme Court "as one of the devices for preserving . . . the joint check of the Executive and the Congress upon the Judiciary provided for in a system of government, checked and balanced all around."

"Despite repeated modifications of the composition of the Supreme Court," Mr. Ryfkind held, "we are today living under a government in which not the Executive, but the Judiciary, is supreme. Judicial supremacy is not only a departure from the Constitutional scheme, but a far more real and present danger than any to which the opponents of the President's proposal direct attention.

The American people today, Mr. Ryfkind continued, were thinking in terms of specific practical consequences and not legalistically—trying to achieve laws for maximum hours and collective bargaining, old-age retirement and pensions, unemployment relief, control of crop surpluses and crop insurance, housing aid, conservation of the national resources and river basin control to prevent flood damage.

"In these circumstances," his report continues, "it is clear that the crisis in the relationship of the legal system to the demands of the public for legislation is a judicial and not a constitutional crisis—that the personal predilections of individual judges and not the terms of the Constitution are obstructing the public demand for the kind of government action it wants taken. . . ."

Opponent Supported President

Charles C. Burlingham, one-time president of the association, led the vigorous debate of condemnation, his flanking forces including Samuel Seabury, Frederic R. Coudert, John G. Jackson, executive committee head of the State Bar Association; George W. Alger, Moreland Act commissioner; corporation counsel Paul Windels and Thomas I. Sheridan.

Declaring he had voted for Mr. Roosevelt in 1932 and in 1936, and was in sympathy with his policies, Mr. Burlingham said he deeply regretted several of the recent decisions of the Supreme Court and considered "the loose and broad language used by some of the justices particularly unfortunate.

"But I am unalterably opposed to the proposal of the President so far as it relates to the Supreme Court," he continued. "There is no delay in the court, no superannuation, no incapacity by reason of age, no damage done and no rights curtailed by denial of applications of certiorari.

"The present crisis has been precipitated in large measure by the unwisdom, however conscientious, of some members of the court in recent constitutional cases. The most extreme case is, of course, the minimum wage case. Between our Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States, we have been put in the humiliating situation where neither the Congress nor any state legislature can enact a law for the protection of women in a sweated industry.

"Undoubtedly a change in the personnel would bring about a wiser interpretation of the minimum wage law, but the President has chosen, in my opinion, an indirect and most dangerous method of righting a wrong.

"The direct and the right way would be by way of an amendment to the Constitution. A retirement bill, permitting a justice to retire at 70 with full pay, and a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment, making retirement compulsory at 75, would be a reasonable solution."

Mr. Alger spoke as an "economic liberal," basing his declaration that no emergency existed or could exist "to justify a program so perilous to our institutions" on the presidential sequence which had followed Lincoln with Grant and Wilson with Harding.

Meanwhile, the issue continued to be the major topic at County Bar Association meetings here. The Bronx County group postponed action on a resolution after listening to arguments by Charles S. Tuttle, one-time United States attorney for the southern district of New York, against, and Justice Ferdinand Pecora, of the State Supreme Court, for the court reorganization proposal.

Mr. Tuttle declared the proposal, if made law, would constitute "the preview and precedent-making bow of government by executive decree on the American stage," while Justice Pecora's defense was the "crying need" of social legislation and a Supreme Court record "that has made that court a constitutional convention that has been sitting day after day and year after year without any mandate from the people."

A minute unanimously adopted by the board of managers of the Sons of the Revolution in Frances Tavern, Broad and Pearl streets, and dispatched today to New York members of Congress and state lawmakers, stressed the admonition of President Washington against "change by usurpation."

To the same effect, 400 citizens of Rye, N. Y., home of John Jay, the first Chief Justice of the United States, underwrote a protest against the high court's enlargement which was laid before the President and members of Congress today.

'Truant' School Found, Tied to Tree for Owner

CHARLESTON, Mo., Feb. 25 (AP)—County School Superintendent Abner Beck received this communication from Caruthersville, Feb. 23:

"Found—one school house. Now tied to a tree. Owner can have it by proper identification."

Mr. Beck investigated, found that the school belonged at James Bayou in the Birds Point-New Madrid spillway. It was washed out into the Mississippi's main channel and tied up at Caruthersville, miles below here, during the recent flood.

Navy Drydock Cost Rises

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Secretary Claude A. Swanson asked the budget bureau yesterday for a $5,000,000 increase in the $10,000,000 appropriation already set aside for construction of the world's largest floating drydock to be stationed at Honolulu. When the Navy advertised for bids for construction last fall, the lowest offer was far above the $10,000,000 appropriated for the drydock.

Indo-China

(Continued from Page 1)

violence in the strikes and political demonstrations.

The colonial authorities, however, were very much at a loss to know how to act, in view of the apparent change of governmental policy in Paris. The drastic and summary administrative methods which had formerly been used to crush native discontent were evidently out of favor; Governor General Robin, a well-known advocate of strong measures, had not been reappointed and had been replaced by an official from French West Africa.

Harassed authority, however, derived some reinforcement from a second pronouncement by Colonial Minister Moutet, addressed to the officials of the colony:

"You will maintain public order by all legitimate and legal means, even by prosecution of those who attempt to make trouble, if this should prove to be necessary. Please give the widest publicity to these instructions throughout the colony in assuring the population that the improvement of the political and economic situation is our preoccupation, but that French order must reign in Indo-China, as elsewhere."

Social Legislation Started

The sending of M. Godard on a mission of investigation was a further attempt to pour oil on troubled waters and to find a means of striking a balance between the desire to promote reform and the equally strong desire to "maintain French order."

Meanwhile, a start has been made with social legislation, which was completely non-existent in Indo-China before the Popular Front regime came into power in France. Laws have been enacted providing for the ultimate enforcement of collective bargaining, of the 40 - hour week and of the right of the worker or employee to a 15-day vacation with pay every year.

The two latter stipulations are to be introduced gradually, and collective bargaining is scarcely feasible at the present time because of the non-existence of trade unions. How strict the enforcement of this legislation will be is rather questionable, for by Oriental standards it is decidedly advanced. It will scarcely survive a swing to the Right in France itself.

That the present standard of living of the masses in French Indo-China is very low may be judged from the terms of the settlement of the recent strike of 20,000 coal miners in Hongay, which is located in Tonkin, in the northern part of the colony. A minimum wage of 27 piaster cents (13½ American cents) a day was set; and it was also agreed that indisposed and injured miners would receive company treatment and half pay.

A French author, Paul Bernard, in "Le Problème Economique Indochinois," estimates that there are 9000 wealthy natives, with average incomes of 6000 piasters a year, 1,800,000 who belong to the middle class, with an average income of 920 piasters, and 17,200,000, who may be classified as poor, with annual incomes of 49 piasters.

Rice Is Main Product

The colony has been kept predominantly agricultural, with rice as its main product. A rising price of this staple Oriental foodstuff, which is exported in large quantities, especially to China, has made for a larger measure of commercial prosperity. French economic policy is frankly designed to favor the sale of French products, which come into Indo-China duty free, while a high tariff keeps out competing goods. It is noteworthy that Saigon is the sole large town in East Asia, where Japanese goods are very little in evidence.

French administration is most direct in Cochin-China, in the southeastern part of the colony. In Annam, Tonkin, Cambodia and Laos indirect rule through shadowy local kings is practiced; but real power is firmly in the hands of French administrators.

The vicissitudes of French politics have brought new agitation, questioning and uncertainty into the normally uneventful routine administration of this outpost of France in Asia, where the sidewalks of Saigon, with their numerous kiosks and cafes, are calculated to create nostalgia for Paris. It remains to be seen whether the Popular Front Government, by raising the issue of reform and social legislation, will succeed in placing French administration on a firmer basis by allaying suppressed native discontent or whether it has stirred up a ferment that will go farther than the Colonial Ministry in Paris would desire.

Crop Insurance

(Continued from Page 1)

under the bill, or should be extended to corn and cotton. Mr. Wallace advocated wheat alone as more conservative. Ultimately he hoped to bring in the other big crops and indeed all farm crops where the farmers desire it. So far it was the wheat farmers, he said, who had had experience with hail insurance, who particularly wanted the scheme. He thought more than 50 per cent of farmers would join in the Great Plains area and initially a smaller percentage in the East, though ultimately the East, with more stable climate, might be larger because of lower insurance premiums. Rates would be fixed by regions, he pointed out.

Mr. Wallace opposed discrimination against big farms or any acreage limitation. Premiums would be larger in proportion to the size of the farm, he said, and the large farms are needed to carry through the system.

Senator George McGill (D) of Kansas urged that the plan be extended to all crops, and Mr. Wallace said:

"It would be a mistake to go into the corn and cotton field without one year's experience at least in wheat. We shall go into the other crops as fast as we can get a practical basis."

The Wallace so-called "Joseph plan" provides for an accumulation of wheat in bumper years to prevent prices falling; and the sale of such stored crops in lean years. A system is worked out whereby farmers retain control of wheat to an amount which they have contributed to the pool.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—3-room apartment; good neighborhood; will share with a young woman; call after 8 p. m. MRS. DAWSON, 29 E. 17th Street.

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WE buy, sell and trade cameras, binoculars, microscopes, lenses, motion picture equipment; inquiries invited. NEWMAN CAMERA EXCHANGE, 1193 6th Ave., N Y LO 5-8236

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REGISTERED SPENCER CORSETIERE MRS. MARTHA WAGNER 106-33 96th Street Vir. 7-0164-W Ozone Park, L. I., N. Y.

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PLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—High class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Ma. 6-7632.

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ADAM & SCHOTT 296 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y. Member F. T. D. Hempstead 3553

FURNITURE FOR RENT

CHROMSTEEL upholstered divans and chairs in assorted colors; tables, desks, costumers; for exhibitions, style shows and parties. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Capitol 3632.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

EXCELLENT selection costly bedroom, living room, dining room furniture for less than cost of new; oriental factory furniture; also rugs; new Simmons bedding and studio beds at great savings. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 340 East 60th St., New York City

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED

HEAD counsellor, counsellors for co-ed Long Island camp for Christian Scientists. Write Box M-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-Valet wanted by physically disabled man requiring much personal service; location of employment, small city in Central Massachusetts; splendid opportunity for right man; pleasant, congenial surroundings; applicant must be willing, strong physically, able to work long hours and also travel. Write fully, giving references, age, experience, salary expected. Box K-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION, elderly lady, light housework; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box D-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

HOUSEKEEPER, four in family; sleep in; state salary desired and experience; white preferred. Write Box C-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

NURSE maid or mother's helper; Christian Scientist preferred; give experience, references, salary. Write Box K-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

OFFICE FURNITURE

WIDE selection of quality grades Desks Chairs, Leather Sofas; attractively priced EARLE, 41 West 47rd St., N. Y. C. (Bar Bldg.)

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PRACTITIONER'S office, attractively furnished, centrally located, N. Y. C.; will share part time. Box X-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PENS REPAIRED

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT We Sell All Makes 5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

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FOR SALE

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FIFTY ACRES, brook, site for lake, view of Hudson River; comfortable 200-year-old colonial farmhouse, barns, etc.; near splendid community, churches, schools and golf clubs; easy commutation; suitable home, institution or development; reasonable.

ALSO CAPE COD COLONIAL, very desirable, six rooms, on plot 75x150, attractively landscaped, restricted community, finest schools, offered by bank at $7500. Terms.

For complete details on these and other listings, Inquire GEORGE W. AHNER, Broker White Plains, N. Y. Tel. W. P. 6417

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL 71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

SCARSDALE

Specializing in this beautiful section for over twenty years. NASH AND BOGART are always at your service. Tell us your needs. 26 E. Parkway Tel. 930, Scarsdale, N. Y.

WADING RIVER, Long Island, North Shore, 40 miles New York—Two acres, year-round seven room house, improvements, large porch, garage; two summer bungalows; part property overlooks Sound; mile to beach; secluded; beautiful trees, shrubs. SMITH, 8645 130th Street, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

MEN and women wanted to sell first quality silk hosiery; full or part time; good commissions. Call WI. 7-9374. BRENMORE SILK HOSIERY CO. 55 West 42nd St. New York City

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 611 W. 193rd St. (Apt. 3-K)—Attractive front room, elevator; convenient subways, street car, 2 churches; reasonable. LO. 7-6933.

N. Y. C. (Columbia), 511 West 112th—Desirable south front studio, suitable one, two; elevator; church; refined. CA. 8-7938, Apt. 22.

N. Y. C.—Well furnished room and kitchen facing Drive; also room and bath; location most desirable. Tel. UN. 4-6547.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 111 Boardman St.—Furnished room with private bath; garage; business or professional person.

RUGS

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Special Service Department Maintained. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Ave., N.Y.C. MU. 4-4342.

RUGS AND CARPETS

BROADLOOM carpeting, quality grades, gorgeous colors (samples, prices upon request); your inspection invited. DEXTER CARPET, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN experienced in manufacturing of men's clothing desires position with a firm in N. Y. C. or vicinity; capable also of selling. Write Box C-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

SHARE WITH LARGE SHIPPERS of auditors my valuable experience over 30 years management shipping, national distribution, warehousing, rail, water, truck, etc., I. C. C. practice; saved thousands annually; also assistant general manager large corporation, complete supervision, bonded; possess health, honesty, alertness, courage, strength; salary based on results. Write Box P-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-14, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADVERTISING copywriter, idea woman, capable producing original smart copy, merchandising plans, booklets, house organ, radio talks; long experience in cosmetics and allied products; available half days. Write Box B-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

EXPERIENCED second-girl desires post; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Box F-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION wanted as companion-nurse with elderly person; excellent refs.; preferably in Rhode Island. M. S. K., c/o Lawyer Lovejoy, Pascoag, R. I.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DICTION, dramatic interpretation, speech choir; assistance given high school teachers who direct plays. MARION D. ROBB, Endicott 2-7087, 520 West End Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn old fur coats, men's used clothing. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. City, Room 503, CH. 4-4408.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 54c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Extra money selling outstanding 14 folder $1 Every Day greeting card assortment. Up to 100% profit. 6 other year-round sellers. Samples on approval. Doehla Co., Dept. S G-4, Fitchburg, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

COUNTRY HOME for sale; main highway between Milwaukee and Waukesha; three acres; suitable for private or rest home. F. ELLIS REED, Waukesha, Wis.

RYE, N. Y.—Early American, stone, clapboard, attractive, desirable location, protected by valuable properties; near splendid school and Long Island Sound; every modern equipment; $32,500. SUZANNE GEDNEY, Real Estate and Insurance, 19 Purchase St. Tel. Rye 671.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4148 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEIGS
Limited Time Only
Bostonian Shoes for Men
Reduced 10%
reg. $7 and $10

HOWLAND'S
Beginning Monday
March Sale of
Houseware, China
Glass

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts *Travelers Checks*
Safe Deposit Boxes *Christmas Club*
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

FOSTER - BESSE
Women's Famous
Heel Hugger Shoes
The Spring Styles Are Here
$4 in All Styles
Bridgeport Store, 956 Main Street

Gowns Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, Phone Gr. 3147-R Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10 to 12 a. m. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GEORGE C. HYDE
Metal Craft
Things for the Fireplace
Post Road, Riverside
Tel. Old Greenwich 7-1473

Bergeron's Pharmacy
Exclusive Distributors for Louis Sherry Ice Cream
Visit our large and beautiful store
Tel. 228 26 West Putnam Ave.

Plumbing, Heating
Air Conditioning
JOHN F. INGHAM
37 LEWIS STREET
Tel. Greenwich 1387
Res. Old Greenwich 7-0857-M

TEL. 331 CLEANING & DYEING PHONE US

Snappy Cleaners
248 GREENWICH AVENUE

MacMillen & Co.
"Say It With Flowers"
Seeds - Bulbs - Plants
Tele. 359 50 Arch Street

JOHN HANSEN
Contractor
Excavating, Dredging — Ponds, Pools, Lakes, Streams
Landscape, Grading, Road Building, Concrete Work
FUEL OIL
TELEPHONE 3140 (DAY OR NIGHT)

"Wear-Ever"
3-Way Cooker
1½ qts., $1.59; reg. $2.00
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Dependable Merchandise Since 1898
262-4 Greenwich Ave. Phone 532

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1:00-4:30 P. M. daily, except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. C. Mason & Co., Inc.
Hazle Brook Coal—Koppers Coke
Oil—Ray Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-5267

TRAVEL BOOKS
for
THE WEST INDIES
WITKOWER'S
77 ASYLUM STREET

If You Want Something Especially Nice Put Up in Glass—Try
TEA GARDEN
PRESERVES AND JELLIES
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
West Hartford Center

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

Cameras and Supplies
THE Harvey & Lewis CO.
OPTICIANS
382 MAIN STREET

4 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you
OLSON & JACOBSON BEAUTY SALON
903 Main St. (Between Worth and Gaze-Allen) Phone 6-1361

COCOANUT MACAROONS
25c
Something New But Very Good!
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

MERIDEN

Birch's Laundry
GOOD SERVICE
in
Laundry—Cleaning—Dyeing
123 Colony Phone 1287

W. G. SCHWINK
MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized or Raw
Also VITAMIN D MILK
PHONE 1661

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

MIDDLETOWN

CENTRAL DRUG STORE
344 MAIN STREET PHONE 997
SPECIAL NOON-DAY LUNCHEONS . . 35c

CLOTHES
for
DAD and SON
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315 2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. H. STORY & SON
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
675 PERRY STREET 8-4824

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

Mary Lyons Shop
Millinery
Suits -- Dresses
New Location—140 Orange Street

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624, 2-1274

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
42 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD• WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

ANDRÉ & JOHN
Hair Stylists
Announce the Opening of Their NEW SALON
Also Children's Hair Cutting and Manicuring
39 Center St., cor. Church
Second Floor Tel. 5-5159

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1045 9 A. M.-11 A. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

NORGE
Angevine Furniture Company
Fine Furniture
18 NORTH MAIN STREET SO. NORWALK

New and Used Typewriters
EASY TERMS
Expert Repair Service
Royal—Remington—Underwood
TARLOV'S
44 WALL STREET NORWALK

THE HOUR PRESS
Book and Commercial Printing
32 WALL STREET, NORWALK
Telephone 957 *(Up One Flight)*

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 12-6 P. M. daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANK MARTIN & SONS
Clothing and Haberdashery
For Men and Boys
259 MAIN TEL. 3-4188

Have Your Pictures Taken in THE JEAN SARDOU MANNER *at Our Photo Studio*
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET STAMFORD

STAMFORD SILK SHOPPE
Specializing in Yard Goods and Mill Ends
284 Main Street Tel. 4-6240

FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
Specializing in Draperies, Slip Covers, Upholstering, Furniture Refinishing, Window Shades and Floor Coverings.
Telephone 4-4196
120 Bedford Street
Stamford, Conn.

FUEL OILS
for All Makes of Burners
JOSEPH GLEASON
Stamford, Conn. Tel. 3-4388
AGENT FOR AMERICAN OIL CO
Amoco Stations in your neighborhood.

STAMFORD TRANSIT CO.
RAILROAD STATION
Taxi and Livery Service
Prompt—Courteous—Safe
Tel. 3-3101 Stamford, Conn.

Buettner's
BETTER FURNITURE
MAIN & SUMMER STREETS
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

LAST CALL!
You Still Have Time to
SAVE 10% to 50%
By Buying During Our February Furniture Sale
Consult our Interior Decorating Department, Fourth Floor, about your home decoration problems.
HOWLAND-HUGHES

We Suggest
"Van Raalte"
Silk Underwear, Silk Stockings and Stylish Gloves
None like Van Raalte make for quality for style and for pleasing price. Ask for Van Raalte "because you love nice things"
GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
Waterbury Conn.

A New Assortment of Advanced Spring Wash Frocks
Pretty Prints—All Sizes
$1.98 and $2.98
The Miller & Peck Co.

Blue Ribbon Service.
The work is perfect. The cost is fair.
Phone 3-3161
for PERRY Service

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

R. M. CROUSE R. S. QUARNGESSER

TRUE HAUL TRAILERS
Warner Fruehauf Trailer Co., Inc.
MAIN OFFICE
13 EAST LEE ST. PHONE SOUTH 1111
BALTIMORE - MARYLAND

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN G. MYERS Company
Headquarters for the Famous
Meadow Lane Frocks
$2.98
Exclusive with Myers!

Whitney's
FEBRUARY SALE
FINE FURNITURE
Now in Progress
Saving you from 10 to 40%
W. M. Whitney & Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.

INSULATE!
Your Home or Church against Winter's cold and Summer's heat with
EAGLE FLINT-ROCK WOOL
Rock Wool Insulation Corporation
841 BROADWAY Albany 3-7212

DAVID'S
34 North Pearl Street
SMART WOMEN'S APPAREL
COTRELL and LEONARD
The New Spring MATRIX Shoes Are In
"Your Footprint in Leather"

SPRING SHIRTS and TIES
Are Better Looking Than Ever at *Luddy's*
52 STATE STREET ALBANY, N. Y.

AUBURN

INSURANCE
Automobile - Fire - Compensation
Dividend Paying Companies
Merton L. Bentley
61 Genesee St. Phone 3144

BINGHAMTON

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE DIAL 7-2349

Y. W. C. A. CAFETERIA
The taste to food that quality gives.
FINEST FOOD—FAIREST PRICES
Cor. Hawley and Exchange Streets
One Block Back of Court House

Prints are a fashion note in women's dresses. You'll find lots of smart new prints here from $2.98 up. Hubrite informal frocks at $3.98, in case you have seen their former advertising in this paper. All smart new season's styles
at McLEAN'S

GENERAL ELECTRIC Hotpoint ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
Stoves Coal—Oil—Gas Combination
JAMES H. CARVER CO.
INCORPORATED
70-72 STATE STREET

February Notion Sale
Annual Sisson Classic.
79 Smart Savings in Everyday Needs.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
EST. 1842

'blue coal'
sold only by
D. L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
315 Court St., 21 Jarvis St., Binghamton
80 Baldwin St., Johnson City
4-1381

BRONXVILLE

NICOLINE *Hairdresser*
Tel. 1101 67 Pondfield Rd.
WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Super Curline
BEAUTY SHOPPE
MRS. PAUL GAIRT, Prop.
Beauty Items 25c, 3 for $1.00
Super Curline Steam Permanent $4.00
56 Palmer Ave. and 2 Park Place
TEL. 0385 TEL. 0121

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor
Service
85 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 2263

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

Tek
EVERTS-BARTHEN
DRUGGISTS
PARKWAY ROAD, COR. PALMER AVE.
TEL. 1271—3624

BIRDS EYE
D. STRUSS, Inc.
Open Evenings and Sundays
56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5630

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6268—6281

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431 10 A. M.-2 P. M. except Sat. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3303
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

There is NO BETTER FUEL Than
SEMET COKE SOLVAY
HEDSTROM-SPAULDING Inc.
15 E. GENESEE CL. 7900

Hens & Kelly Co.
Your Account Invited
Main and Mohawk St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Marbeth Beauty Salon
Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators
151 Wallace Ave. Parkside 1617
Open Monday and Friday Evenings

CORTLAND

The A. T. DUNN CO.
Distributors
LEHIGH VALLEY ANTHRACITE
The Coal That Satisfies
126 ELM STREET PHONE 48

GLOVERSVILLE

The New
Imperial Washable Wallpapers for 1937
On Display at
Cowles, Brown & Co.

New Spring Line
CURTAINS
Now on Display
ARGERSINGER'S

Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

ITHACA

Grace Quick Beauty Shop
For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent. Specialist in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

JAMESTOWN

"Enna Jettick" Shoes
Dr. M. W. Locke Shoes
Exclusively at
Nelson's Store of Specialty Shops
108-110 E. 2ND ST., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

It's Spring at BIGELOW'S
NEW GOODS in All Departments
Jamestown's Big Dept. Store

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
18 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1339

Groceries *Delicatessen*
WERNER'S
Tempting Home-Prepared Foods Ready to Serve
Molded Salads, Chop Suey, Spaghetti, Baked Beans, etc.
3145 Delaware Ave. RI. 2564

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers ● Designs ● Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

PAINTER DECORATOR
F. ULLMANN
45 Mayhew Avenue
Larchmont 2276
WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY

FOR
'blue coal'
or FUEL OIL
Call Far Rockaway 7-7434
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes
For Men and Women
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue
Footwear of Quality for Entire Family

FLUSHING

NEW SPRING DRESSES
arriving daily, 3.95 and up.
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open Evenings Monday, Wednesday, Friday

Donohue's Service Station
GREASE WASH — CHANGE OIL SIMONIZ
or generally repair your car
Battery Service — Tydol Gas
Cars called for and delivered
61-20 150TH STREET FL. 9-1080

Whitman's Auction Rooms
Incorporated
Furniture, Antiques, Works of Art, Pictures, Books, etc., Bought and Sold.
154-16-18 Northern Blvd.
Phone Flushing 9-1811

FLUSHING—Bayside

RICHTER
Flowers
for All Occasions
We Deliver Within a Radius of 20 Miles
Daily Deliveries to Manhattan
Rocky Hill Road near Cross Island Blvd. — Bayside 9-{3000 3001 3002

FOREST HILLS

Rugs Cleaned
Washed, Repaired, Stored
By Men Who Know and Love Rugs
Phone Bou. 8-5600 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Blvd.

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co., Inc.
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN ST. BOU. 8-6652

Spring Is Coming!
Are You Prepared With
Knitted Suit, Sweater or Dress?
YARNS and INSTRUCTION at
Handy Needlecraft Shop
30 Windsor Place Bou. 8-1378

Everyone Likes Them!
Flowers!
Plants, Shrubs
for All Occasions
Forest Hills Flower Shop
8 Greenway Terrace Bou. 8-6210
Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926

Fred's Radio Shop
—Guaranteed Radio Repairs—
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Houses for Sale in Selected Locations
Priced from $12,500 up.
Thomaston Construction Co., Inc.
BUILDERS
43 South Middle Neck Road
Tel. Great Neck 1972

THE BLACK BIRD SHOP
23 GRACE AVENUE
DELICIOUS HOME FOOD
Luncheon, Tea, Dinner
For sale daily: Bread, Rolls, Cakes, Pies to order.
Beautifully decorated Birthday and Wedding Cakes
Do Not Serve Meals on Fridays
TEL. GREAT NECK 182

COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS — 40 CUTTER MILL ROAD
Wadsworth Service Stations
GREAT NECK 3031
BATTERIES—TIRES—HEATERS

Arthur L. Bradley, Inc.
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service — Cleanliness
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Walk-Over
for Men and Woman
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1919
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

LUSH PHARMACY
FRONT and MAIN STREETS
DELICIOUS BLUE PLATE....45c
Soda Candy Films Kodaks
Toilet Articles
Free Delivery
Phones Hempstead 62—Hempstead 364
FULTON AVENUE AND FRONT STREET
WEST HEMPSTEAD

ESSO — **WADSWORTH Service Station**
Hempstead 5205
BATTERIES—TIRES—HEATERS

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

MINEOLA FAIR GROUNDS ROLLER SKATING RINK
Long Island's Finest and Largest
Evening Skating to Pipe Organ Music
Free Instruction at All Sessions
Matinee 2-5, Evening 8-11:15 Garden City 4819

HUNTINGTON
Green Lawn

ARLENE'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVING
Boulevard Avenue, Greenlawn
Tel. Northport 1114

JACKSON HEIGHTS

H. N. HENSCH, INC.
Authorized
Sales Ford *Service*
New Cars and Trucks
8509 Northern Blvd.
Jackson Hts., N. Y.
90-02 43rd Ave.,
Elmhurst, N. Y.
Used Cars and Trucks
Roosevelt Ave. at 75th St.
Jackson Heights, N. Y.
90-02 43rd Ave.,
Elmhurst, N. Y.

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. Fl. 9-0062-4026.
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0012

ROOSEVELT MATTRESS and UPHOLSTERY SHOP
Mattresses
Sterilized and Remade—$2.50
Two-Piece Living Room Suite Reupholstered—$37.50
93-13 ROOSEVELT AVENUE Hav. 9-0457

CLARK'S
offers you
Dresses—Suits—Coats
Better Quality—Latest Styles at Popular Prices
3750 82ND STREET

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Havemeyer 4-8080

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHES $35

AMY COLE'S
QUEENS TAVERN, Inc.
79-11 Roosevelt Ave. HAv. 9-9395
Luncheon 35c and 50c, 11:30 to 3 p. m.
Afternoon Tea, 3 to 5 p. m.
Dinner 5 to 9 p. m., 75c-85c-$1.00
SOUTHERN HOME COOKING

JAMAICA

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

LYNBROOK

M. L. LEVISON
SALE of
WEAREVER UTENSILS
Hardware Housefurnishings
NuEnamel Paint Floor Coverings
38 ATLANTIC AVENUE LYN 75

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal — White-Red — Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tele. Lynbrook 10280

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

FOR
'blue coal'
or FUEL OIL
Call Lynbrook 2777
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE

JAMES G. SHAND
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor Are For Sale in Our Stores
Free Delivery Service
Tel. Patchogue 1060, Bayport 317

RICHMOND HILL

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue and 104th Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone Virginia 7-4440, Cleveland 3-8789

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

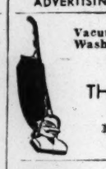
Oldsmobile Service
BRAKE SERVICE—MOTOR WORK
We Specialize in
CARBURETORS—GENERATORS
FUEL PUMPS—IGNITION—STARTERS
C. A. MARKS
90-10 Van Wyck Blvd. Ph. Jam. 6-4459

RICHMOND HILL
Ridgewood

PLUMBING HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN Co.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD Hegeman 3-3111

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1815 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU


Vacuum Cleaner
Washing Machine
SERVICE
Wiring and Lighting
THE ELECTRIC SHOP
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
111-A North Park Avenue
Rockville Cen. 6439

ONE MONTH SPECIAL
Permanent Waves
Reg. 4.95.....3.50
Reg. 6.50.....4.95
PLAZA BEAUTY SHOP
274A Merrick Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 21

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
84 William St., New York. Tel. BE. 3-8352
58 Rodney Place. Tel Rockville Centre 3787

TEL. R. V. C. 438
The Rug Store
February Sale of All CARPETS and RUGS
Bessie Wolff, Prop.
274 MERRICK RD.

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Sundries
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton

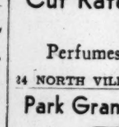
Tel. LA. 8-9581
Laurelton Royal
Chinese and American
Restaurant
Orders Promptly Delivered
SPECIAL LUNCH 30c
SPECIAL DINNER 50c
227-15 Merrick Rd.
Laurelton, L. I.

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. LEEDS
and Staff
OPTOMETRISTS
33 S. 4th Avenue, Mt. Vernon
Phone Oakwood 1188


MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE, MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Arch Built Shoes Sold at
1012 WESTCHESTER AVE.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

New!
Special Personal Checking Service
NO MINIMUM BALANCE REQUIREMENTS
NO SERVICE CHARGES
10c PER CHECK THE *ONLY* COST
Call for Pamphlet—and Ask Also for Copy of "Services."
THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST CO.
20 E. FIRST ST., COR. THIRD AVE.
Member Federal Reserve System and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

Annesi Shoe Repairing Shop
8 Oakley Ave., Cor. Gramatan
Phone OAKWOOD 9576

BO-PEEP KNIT SHOP
2 West Second St.—Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Kickernick
PATENTED UNDERDRESS
the freedom point
Our Specialty—To show you how to Knit perfect fitting garments.

F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 4458-R, 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
Perfected
Permanent Waving
Phone: New Rochelle 7619
24 Division Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

RUBY LANE STORES
CURTAINS · BEDSPREADS
BLANKETS and COMFORTERS
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
OTHER RUBY LANE STORES THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER COUNTY AND LONG ISLAND
550 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

We Wash Everything with
Ivory Soap

INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Service Corporation
Tel.: New Rochelle 9800

DRY CLEANING
at Its Best
24-Hour Service
Called For and Delivered
CLEANERS **BESCO** DYERS
387 NORTH AVE. New Rochelle 6160

Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

Bassi Freres
FLORISTS
NEW ROCHELLE 8700
478 Main Street

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ STAR FASHIONS
$6.95
ALL ONE PRICE—WOMEN'S—JUNIORS' AND HALF SIZES
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 Main Street Kresge Bldg.

STYLE and DURABILITY
CLOTHES
for MEN and BOYS
BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
23 Mechanic St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Free Parking Space Opp.)

ENTERTAINING?
Embossed-Double White Informals
50 for 1.00 — 100 for 1.50
The LITTLE PRINT
236 Huguenot St. New Rochelle 2353
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

SAVE $70 on a WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATOR
Sale of 1936 Floor Model Westinghouse Refrigerators
Regularly 260.50—Now 190.50
$10 down payment. Immediate delivery—monthly payments thereafter, 6.22
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
361 North Avenue, New Rochelle 1000

"SNAG PROOFED"
HOSIERY
Superlative Wearing Quality
New Spring Shades
NATALIE F. BARKER
Phone New Rochelle 6358
Mornings 9-12 A. M.
For Appointment at Your Home

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. **LEEDS** and STAFF
Optometrists
205 NORTH AVENUE, NEW ROCHELLE
15 NO. MAIN STREET, PORT CHESTER
150 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS

DIXIE TEA ROOM
HOME COOKING

Luncheon 50c
Dinner 75c
Sunday Dinner 1.00
9 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle
"Grassmere Hall" One Block North Ave.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Dr. Paul Schickler
Optometrist
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
Call SEdgwick 3-0900
For an Appointment

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

The Harper Method Shop
(Miss Agnes Steiger)
Shampooing
Permanent Waving
Children's Care
885 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Cor. Church Avenue
National City Bank Building
Buckminster 2-5907 Suite 212

Dorsey Hat Shoppe
Distinctive Millinery
MINNIE GLANZROCK
5210 13TH AVE. Windsor 6-3186

Manhattan

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-8200
Dignified, reliable service at your disposal. No additional charge.
Phone day or night.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

PEEKSKILL

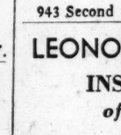
M. A. BURNS MARKET
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Meats and Groceries
943 Second Street Telephone 433

LEONORA SEYMOUR
INSURANCES
of All Kinds
988 Main Street Phone 519-R

W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw, and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 459
Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers, Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Foods
The store with the checkerboard front.

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S
March Sale of
HOUSEWARES
CHINA---GLASS
Featuring the new and delightful "Delphinium Blue" Kitchenware and Utensils.
Luckey Platt & Co.


We Carry
Old Trusty Dog Food
Also Many
MONITOR NATIONALLY ADVERTISED PRODUCTS
B & M Food Market
Phone 6160 *Free Delivery*

THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 MAIN STREET
A pleasing array of tempting BAKE GOODS *for all occasions.*

HANKINSON
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
SOUTH AVE. AT ACADEMY

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3278 9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAY RYAN
Beauty Parlor
"Frederics" Permanent Wave Specialist
80 East Ave. Stone 2723

A SURVEY
of Your Insurance Policies
Will Be Profitable to You
No Cost or Obligation
Wellington Potter
810 Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.
STONE 7384

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road, East Glen. 6161
GLENWOOD 1240

FARMEN LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE
The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinners, 50c to $1.00

TEMPLE BUILDING
Barber Shop
for
Ladies and Gents
FOURTH FLOOR

FIRE **INSURANCE** AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave., S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

By Request
Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
Is Open Sundays from 12 Noon Until 8
DINNERS Fountain Service

Stuart-Olver-Holtz Co.
R. B. OLVER C. E. HOLTZ
Plating, Enameling, Metal Spinning
Manufacturers of Metal Specialties
106 Platt St., Cor. Allen St. Main 5560-5561

MORTGAGE MONEY
New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured.
Rentals Sales Mortgages Insurance
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

Elder's Market
Groceries, Meats, Fruits
Vegetables
Swift's Premium Beef
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

RYE

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Timken Burner
Sales and Service
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

SCARSDALE

The County Trust Company
Caleb Heathcote Branch
Every Banking Service
40 EAST PARKWAY

Barnards Pharmacy
7 GARTH ROAD TEL. SC. 3443-3482
Perfumes by Lucien Lelong and Lentheric. Easter Candies by Whitman and Lovell & Covel. Breyer's Fine French Ice Cream in fancy shapes for Easter.

Marcel de Paris
COIFFEUR DIPLOMÉ
Permanent Wave Expert
SIXTY-SIX GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Telephone Scarsdale 2250
Scarsdale 3296 Tuckahoe 5555

Radio Home Service Co., Inc.
F. P. KENT, Mgr.
Not Just Tinkering, but
SERVICE
15 Popham Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE
(Continued)

For
Your Printing
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
Telephone 2222
Wick

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8868

SCHENECTADY

Women's New
DEXDALE
Sheer Silk
STOCKINGS
$1.00 pair
The Carl Co.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

Barneys HOME FURNISHINGS
and all the little items that make a home complete and livable and a full assortment of the newest kitchenware.
PHONE 4-4811

Gifts—Prizes
Personal Greeting Cards
Place Your Orders Early
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, Phone 3-1360 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HILL TOP Laundry INC.
Odorless Dry Cleaning
509 POND STREET PHONE 3-6115

MAPSTONE BROS.
Meats, Fish
Groceries, Vegetables
1911 S. Salina Tel. 3-6115

Quinlan's
Flowers
366 South Warren Tel. 2-7139

STORAGE MOVING PACKING
KING
Storage Warehouse, Inc.
Phone 2-6191

WILSON
Mutual Insurance
Fire, Auto — All Lines
Dividend Paying Companies
134 W. Onondaga St. Tel. 2-5036

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

SOCONY
TIRES
BATTERIES
REPAIRING
TOWING
Forman Genesee Garage
800 EAST GENESEE STREET

LIFE INSURANCE and RETIREMENT INCOMES
consult
JOHN G. WINTSCH, C. L. U.
822 Chimes Building Tel. 3-8187
Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co.
of Hartford, Conn.

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
809 CORNELIA ST. 208 GENESEE ST. Phones 4-3173

GERTRUDE L. HARRIS
Piano Teacher
Gives a Good Foundation
123 Hobart Street Dial 4-8565

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church, UTICA, N. Y.

NEW YORK

UTICA

Meet Miss Beck
An authority on table settings and decoration, from the Quaker Lace Company, who will be with us March 4, 5 and 6 to discuss informally table arrangements and decoration. You are cordially invited.
Wells—*Third Floor*

J. B. Wells & Son Co.

Ready Now 1937
General
Electric
REFRIGERATORS
Lowest Prices Ever
SCHWENDERS
201 Columbia St. Tel. 2-5139

Complete Line of
Correct Accessories
Moderately Priced
D. PRICE & CO.
The Fashion Center of Utica

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE
(Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office
"LYNN" "LONERGAN" "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates without obligation.
Service on all makes.
LUX BROS.
(L. & D. Sales Agency, Inc.)
213 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-0320

Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street Utica, N. Y.

WATERTOWN

Friday and Saturday Only!
DOLLAR DAYS
Ending the shortest month of the year with the biggest values of the year! A store-wide sale—shop every department for sensational bargains!
EMPSALL'S
-G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1597-W 9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON

If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 EAST POST ROAD TEL. 4235

RODWAL MARKET
High Grade Meats
Poultry - Provisions
Sea Food

50 LAKE ST.
Free Delivery
Tel. W. P. 2278—2279

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 832

NOW is the time to have your hair reconditioned for your Spring Permanent Wave.
Expert in Beauty Culture
Ruth Seymour Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
173 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 7218

ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
for Men and Women
- *Florsheim Shoes for Men*
- *Gro-Tred Shoes for Children*

D. F. MURPHY
in Stone's Clothes Shop
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
Daily Service to New York City
Phone WHITE PLAINS 34

YONKERS

PIERPOINT'S MARKET
119 New Main Street
Tel. Yonkers 2575-2576
The BEST in MEAT - FISH and POULTRY
Ask about our Specials Wed., Fri. and Sat.

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

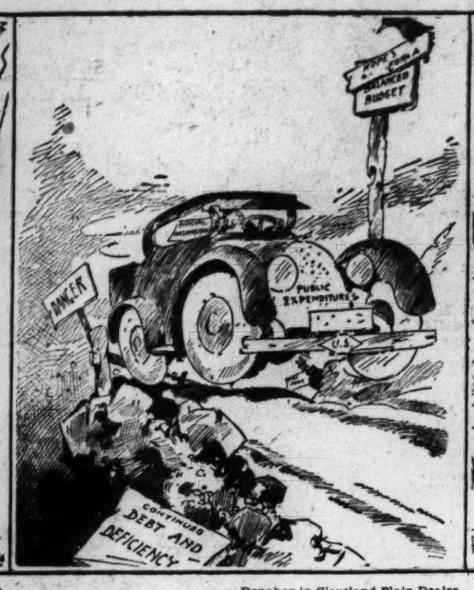
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Elderman in Washington Post

Roped Together

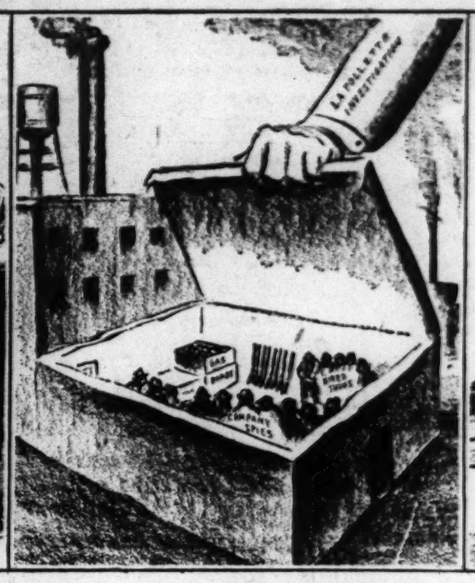


—Donahey in Cleveland Plain Dealer

Steady There, Mister, on the Curves!

—Pease in Newark News

For Future Disputes—Three Chairs



—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post Dispatch

Lifting the Industrial Lid

—Cassel in Brooklyn Eagle

A Good Way to Conserve Soil and Folks

Worth Knowing

THE LARGEST UNIVERSITIES IN THE U.S., ACCORDING TO ENROLLMENT, ARE:

N.Y.U.	33,678
COLUMBIA	27,639
CALIFORNIA	25,603

Studies In the Psalms

No. 84 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 12

The Lip of Vanity

(Wisdom Literature)

Just why this prayer-song upon the evils of a lip of vanity should be sung by bass voices ("upon Sheminith," see I Chronicles 15:21) is a question for conjecture. Perhaps the keenly alert musical and spiritual senses of the singers and poets of Israel recognized the true depths of the shame of lying lips, and felt that a song on such a subject could only be expressed by the deepest voices.

But the Bible is full of admonition relative to guarding the tongue. "Doth a fountain send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter?" asked James. "And a wholesome tongue is a tree of life," says the Proverb.

Psalm 12 cautions against the "flattering lips" and the "double heart" and the tongue that says, "Our lips are our own: who is Lord over us?" is brought low!

The idle boasting of vain lips is indeed nothing but "puff"; and true justice sets at safety those at whom they puff, whom they have attempted to spoil and deprive of their right; for

"Thou shalt keep them, O Lord,
Thou shalt preserve them from this generation for ever."

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Bath Mits

A woman has been calling at the homes in our city offering for sale bath mits made of soft turkish toweling. They are practical, and a real delight to use in the bath or shower—much more convenient than the old-time wash cloths. (They are cut in the shape of a mitten, and slipped easily over the hand.)

She sells two pairs for 75 cents; and there are several pastel colors to choose from. The income from this little business is substantially helping to meet financial needs.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Brevities

Humorist: A hostess remarks that her house was so full recently that she had to make up a bed for a guest in a cupboard. It was quite all right, though; the visitor had come from a modern flat, and was delighted at the spaciousness of his apartment.

New Yorker: Advisers of King George want him to grow a beard so he will look more like his father. The Empire is eagerly awaiting Mr. Baldwin's decision.

Washington Post: A New Yorker has retired after making a fortune by training after-dinner speakers. But what is money with a guilty conscience?

Western (Ore.) Leader: Between 4000 and 5000 postmasters are still Republicans. For that matter, they're the stillest of all Republicans.

Melrose Free Press: She looked me up in Bradstreet's; now I'm Dun!

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

The story is told that Gen. U. S. Grant had a very poor memory for music. On one occasion—

AB CBDECFBG HI E JCKBLG MKHHKLN LBOH HI AKD EH E PILPBCH: "QAR, K ILSR FLIQ HQI HTLBM. ILB KM ''RELFBB 'GIIGSB' ELG HAB IHABC KML'H."

Factual Figuring

To the number of United States Senators in Congress —— add the number of angles to a quadrangle ——; subtract threescore and ten ——; multiply by the number of letters in a digraph ——; and divide by the number of oxen joined by a yoke ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Here's an opportunity to pay your debts; in other words a change in the usual manner from FOOT to BILL in 4 moves.

What Time Is It?

If half the time since 9 a. m. is one third of the time to 7 p. m., what time is it?

Transportation Methods

Which means of transportation would be best suited for a sailor? As you will note below, a "schooner" has been checked. Try the others.

1	sailor	airplane	
2	farmer	motorcycle	
3	porter	schooner	✓
4	small boy	jinriksha	
5	chauffeur	street car	
6	conductor	bicycle	
7	policeman	automobile	
8	pilot	railway train	
9	motorman	Pullman	
10	coolie	tractor	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Mr. Jones Goes Shopping

All the players sit facing one another, preferably in a circle.

One player begins the game by saying: "Mr. Jones went to town and bought his wife a fan." He immediately commences to fan himself with an imaginary fan, and all the other players do likewise.

The next player declares: "Mr. Jones went to town and bought his wife a rocking chair." All the players must now rock and fan themselves simultaneously, each motion being sustained to the end of the game—when each player has in turn declared what Mr. Jones has bought his wife.

Such purchases may be made as a bicycle, sewing machine, iron, pair of scissors, piano, violin, etc.

The antics of the players in their effort to perform so many and varied actions at the same time, result in much laughter and a barrel of fun for all concerned.—Agnes I. G., New York.

Brotherhood

If one uses the listening ear he will hear in these days, more often than ever before, the word "brother" as men address one another. Indeed, it often comes out when strangers of all degrees speak to one another; it is one of the favorable signs of the times.—Ernest C. Moses in "Our United States."

Brief Workout

Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.

Quotation for Today

BE resolutely and faithfully what you are; be humbly what you aspire to be. Man's noblest gift to man is his sincerity, for it embraces his integrity also.—HENRY D. THOREAU.

Sunbonnet Sue

In Lighter Vein

Schoolboy Howlers

"An artery is a place where paintings are kept."

"Chink is an expression signifying Chinese money."

"Climate lasts all the time, and weather only a few days."

"Nonconformists are persons who are unable to form anything."

"Hypothesis is what you require to develop snapshots."

"The laity is a collective name for a lot of hens."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Too Heartily

Mr. Eatwell, who was dining out, had done lavish justice to the good things before him. By the way of a graceful apology he remarked with a beaming smile directed towards his hostess: "I've always heard, ma'am, that the highest compliment one can pay to the housekeeper is to eat heartily. You will observe that I have been exceedingly polite!"

"Thank you, Mr. Eatwell," smiled back the hostess. "Indeed, I think that you have carried politeness to the point of flattery!"—Montreal Star.

Aged

A lad of 14 went to the manager of a well-known football team requesting to be signed on. He was, of course, refused, the manager telling him to come back when he was older.

Only a week later the lad turned up at the office with the same request.

"But I told you to try again when you were older," said the manager.

"Yes, sir," was the unexpected reply, "but seeing the team play on Saturday put years on me."—Lewisham and Catford Guide.

The Dog Lover

A true dog lover had presented a puppy to a friend who called up in a few days quite excited. "Oh," she wailed, "Skippy has chewed off one corner of our best Oriental rug. What shall I do?"

"Never mind," answered the dog lover soothingly, "if it's a real Oriental the colors won't trouble him."—Indianapolis News.

Daily Anecdote

Alfonso's Lesson

To devout Alfonso XII of Spain came a report that his page boys were forgetting to ask God's blessing on their daily meals, whereupon he decided to teach them a lesson in terms they would never forget.

The boys were summoned to a great banquet, at which all appeared and ate heartily without a single one giving thought to offering a prayer of thanks. Presently they were joined by a dirty, ill-clad beggar, who ate heartily and departed without a single word of thanks.

"What a despicable, ungrateful wretch!" they cried.

"Silence!" commanded Alfonso. "You are bolder and more audacious than he, for you have enjoyed the Father's bounty every day, yet you ask not His blessing nor express to Him your gratitude."

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: He remarked to a friend sitting next to him at a concert: "Why, I only know two tunes. One is 'Yankee Doodle,' and the other isn't."

Factual Figuring: 96 plus 4, minus 70, times 2, divided by 2 equals 30.

Letter Changing: Foot, boot, bolt, boll, bill.

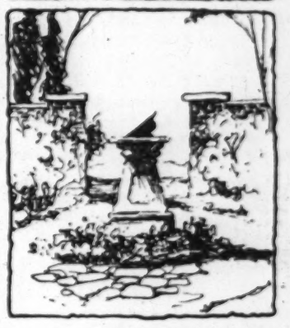
What Time Is It: 1:00 o'clock. The ratio of the time before and after is as 2 to 3; add 2 and 3; divide into 10, the difference between 9 and 7 o'clock; multiply by 2; add to 9. This gives 13, or 1:00 o'clock.

Transportation Methods: Sailor — schooner; farmer—tractor; porter—Pullman; small boy—bicycle; chauffeur—automobile; conductor—railway train; motorman—street car; pilot—airplane; policeman—motorcycle; coolie—jinriksha.

Smug Memory

Mrs. A. Hansen, Interlaken, Switzerland

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Commendable Desertions

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat)

St. Louis, Mo.

A half month ago we paused to commend Motorman Walter F. Klauberg for deserting the controls of a Public Service Company streetcar and going to the rescue of a woman whose clothes had caught fire. Klauberg beat out the flames and saw to it that the victim was cared for.

Now a desertion strangely similar commands attention and commendation. Ralph Brogen, skippering a Public Service bus through heavy morning traffic in the 4300 block of Lindell boulevard, noted an injured dog in the path of traffic, stopped the bus, halted oncoming automobiles and carried the injured animal to safety at the curb, whence it was removed by the Humane Society, otherwise notified. Brogen took his service lightly, saying that "anybody would have done that." But it is to be observed that nobody did, until Brogen came along and deserted his post of duty to perform his humane acts. These rescues en route may be beyond the orbit of duty of our useful transportation workers, but they are encouraging.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

'Appoint' vs. 'Elect'

Question: (a) Our bylaws state that the board of directors "shall appoint by secret ballot" or "shall appoint by vote such assistants and committees as may be necessary." Should this read "appoint" or "elect"?

(b) As our bylaws can be amended only by the two-thirds vote of the membership, would a bylaw committee that is to present the amendments to the membership be elected by the membership or the board of directors?

Answer: (a) According to Robert (Parliamentary Law, page 517), "Appoint includes elect. That is, one who is elected may be said to be appointed to office." When the membership appoints, or when the board chooses by ballot vote, the appointment may be said to be by election. The preferable term when delegating the function to a board is to use "appoint," although where the method of appointment is stipulated by the bylaws to be by ballot, the word "elect" could be used.

(b) Unless the bylaws specifically stipulate that the board shall appoint all committees, either method is permissible. In the last analysis, the membership decides for or against the amendments. The method of choosing the committee is a detail, and appointment or election by the board would usually be preferable, since it is simpler. It should be realized, however, that if the membership wishes to exercise its prerogative, its right to choose the committee is superior to that of the board.

You

You are individual. Although there are two billion people in the world, there is only one of you. You really are very necessary and important. In the great scheme of things there is a niche that only you can fill. The creator of this glorious universe did not create anything at random. Man is His noblest work. When the realization of this grand truth unfolds in your consciousness, any sense of gloom, disappointment, worry, discouragement—all tools of the devil—will be dispelled.—Mildred Phillips.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Inventor*

By LE PELLEY

MAY I ASK WHAT YOU THINK YOU ARE DOING WITH THOSE WHEELS AND AXLES
I am INVENTING
VERY INTERESTING— INVENTING WHAT ??
IT'S VERY SIMPLE... I FOUND THOSE OLD WHEELS AND I'M GOING TO TAKE THEM DOWN TO THE CLUBHOUSE
WHY TO THE CLUBHOUSE, PRAY TELL ?
I THOUGHT IT WOULD BE NICE IF WE COULD PUT SOME WHEELS UNDER IT AND USE IT AS A TRAILER.—
YOU KNOW— A LAND YACHT
WHAT AN IDEA !!
TSK...TSK...TSK

The Adventures of Waddles—*To Aunt Matilda's*

By THE HAGERS

ONE DAY THE SUN WAS SHINING BRIGHT; I THOUGHT A TRIP WOULD BE JUST RIGHT.
AND WITH THIS IDEA IN MY MIND, THE DUCKLINGS I SET OUT TO FIND.
"TO AUNT MATILDA'S LET US GO. PERHAPS UP THERE WE'LL FIND SOME SNOW."
THEIR MOTHER DID NOT DISAGREE, SO IN MY CAR I STOWED ALL THREE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Paging a Ford for Housing

GIVEN a Henry Ford, the obstinate problem of low-cost housing in the United States would at once begin to yield. This is the essential conclusion of the Committee for Economic and Social Research, after surveying that alluring, largely untouched, private housing field just above the subsidy level. Only giant housing corporations, with the financial capacity to buy raw materials and turn out finished communities, can end the stalemate in the private housing field, the committee declares.

The concept of large-scale housing enterprise is not new. But more than a few persons, even among those well versed in the subject, will be impressed by the way in which the committee's latest report to President Roosevelt marshals its case for mass production units as the very key to the problem. How many have clearly understood, for example, that poorly financed, unstable building concerns are frequently a chief cause of the labor rigidities which stand in the way of a great national housing boom?

Prohibitively high and inflexible wage rates are normally ascribed to short-sighted, grasping trade unionism. But these high hourly rates, this committee of liberal business men counters, are labor's inevitable answer to the present highly intermittent and uncertain periods of work; the actual annual wage of construction labor is "deplorably low." Thus it is argued that strong, well-financed housing corporations could offer continuous employment as the reasonable means of bringing labor to accept lower hourly but higher annual wages. Then there is that "unbearable problem of jurisdictional disputes." The committee grants that labor's co-operation is essential in solving them, but once again insists that the prerequisite, now woefully lacking, is the existence of stable, financially competent, employing corporations to give labor the assurance of responsible collective bargaining.

The report anticipates a constructive influence from large-scale enterprise all through the range of housing problems. Such units can cope with monopoly prices in housing raw materials by threatening to produce materials themselves unless the monopoly price is relaxed. They can afford the research which is a commonplace of other big industries and is critically needed in reducing rents to the level of national social and economic requirements. They can finance the development of public acceptance for the new product, and create whole communities which are considered indispensable to mass housing, and which offer such high mortgage collateral as to facilitate the lowest interest rates.

Not that small-scale housing would be supplanted; on the contrary, there is good reason to believe that the small builder would be spurred to reorganize his own enterprise, and could develop a more specialized business as the housing idea expanded. But to lead the way, the times call for a Henry Ford, to apply those boasted American qualities of ingenuity and daring and give the nation housing equal to its transportation.

"Calling the Close Ones"

THE Christian Science Monitor has made unmistakably clear its opposition to the proposals of President Roosevelt for "packing" the Supreme Court. At the same time, it recognizes that sound solutions of the problems involved will be promoted by consideration of all pertinent information and discussion.

In this connection, some figures may be noted from a recent compilation by the legislative reference service of the Library of Congress. According to these, Justice Willis Van Devanter during his twenty-six years on the Supreme Court has taken part in forty-one decisions holding acts of Congress or portions of acts unconstitutional, and in every case out of the forty-one has voted with the majority to hold the statute in question invalid.

Justice James C. McReynolds, three years his junior in service, has participated in thirty-five decisions holding federal enactments unconstitutional and has dissented in only one. Justice Pierce Butler, appointed in 1922, has an unbroken list of participations in twenty-six decisions holding against the validity of federal legislative acts.

This record sharpens the point made in baseball terms by Raymond Clapper, columnist for the Scripps-Howard newspapers:

> Roosevelt is told that he mustn't complain about the umpire. What is he supposed to do when the umpire persists in calling all of the close ones in favor of the other side?

We have suggested that one thing he might do is to try to obtain amendment and clarification of the rules of the game—in other words, the Constitution—in such way as to leave less latitude for the judges to make possible mistakes, if such they are, in "calling the close ones."

Prof. Robert E. Cushman says in his pamphlet on "The Supreme Court and the Constitution," that the approach by means of clarifying amendments "will not only modernize the Constitution, but it will also narrow the field of judicial review by sharpening the vague clauses of the Constitution." "Chasing the ump" isn't the remedy. There must be an umpire and he must be unintimidated.

Soliloquy on Steel

IS IT the law or opposition to it that makes the Walsh-Healey Act a momentary stumbling block in the Administration's recovery path? That is the question which now concerns supporters of the measure designed to salvage something from the wreck of the NRA by insisting that the standard of wages and hours maintained under the codes must prevail in industries bidding for Government contracts.

The measure counts on the natural law of competition to enforce its code on industries dealing with the Government. But by a remarkable unanimity of agreement, the steel producers find they cannot afford to compete for Government contracts under the terms of the act. With the steel industry refusing to bid, a shortage of material threatens to halt the new naval building program. If neither side yields, shipyard labor will be obliged to lay down its tools by April.

The Government has one important weapon in its control over tariffs. And the Administration already has hinted that it may lower the tariff on steel if domestic producers persist in their refusal to bid for federal contracts. This seems somewhat like biting labor's nose to spite industry's face. In effect, it might run counter to the immediate aim of the Walsh-Healey Act to support American labor. But the mere threat of lower tariffs may be sufficient to force the steel industry into line. The Government has one other alternative. The act authorizes it to waive the law at its own discretion.

That is the three-horned dilemma with which the Administration is now grappling—whether to let down the bars to foreign competition, or to waive the law and buy steel under prevailing conditions, or to sacrifice shipyard labor by letting the plants close down due to lack of steel for the sake of increased benefits that would accrue to steel labor if the Government insists on invoking the Walsh-Healey Act.

It is no easy choice. Yet keeping in mind the main point in the issue—the Walsh-Healey Act—and the purposes it is designed to serve, the Government may find it more expedient to waive the law in this case in order to keep labor in both the steel industry and the shipyards going at the present pace.

A Hen's Place

FEMINISM is sweeping the barnyard, if recent news dispatches are any indication. Our hens, heretofore considered models of clucking complacency, are reported to be in revolt against the notion that a hen's place is in the henhouse. Word comes from California that a white leghorn named Hobo Mary has just completed a trip on the rods of a Pullman from New Orleans to Los Angeles — 2000 miles of sight-seeing.

Another fowl, seeking the mantle of a prophet, calmly produced, according to report, an egg which bore on its inner shell the ominous words—"War June 20th"—to the astonishment of western farmers who flocked to see the portent.

As if to rival this display of foresight, an Alabama bantam, convinced a flood was imminent, built her nest in a tree and hatched nine chicks at the dizzy height of twelve feet—evidently the future high-water mark in her opinion.

We wonder how the lordly and hitherto unchallenged "kings of the coop" are taking these evidences of emancipation. If such notions become widespread, no really progressive Plymouth Rock "biddy" will be satisfied in the cramped confines of the old barnyard. Perhaps the proud crowing of Chanticleer will no longer merely herald a new day, but become also a call to a roving mate to come home to roost.

Masterpieces Are Conventional

THE most remarkable thing about the exhibition to illustrate the former British press censorship, held in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, is not the books which are in the exhibition, but the books which are omitted. Official British censorship lasted from 1538 until 1695, yet the only book known to the general public which the Bodleian has been able to find placed under the ban is Sir Walter Raleigh's "History of the World."

During the period under consideration, the Authorized Version of the Bible was produced; Shakespeare and Ben Jonson wrote their plays; Dryden published "Absalom and Achitophel" and Milton "Paradise Lost." None of these books was banned. The censorship lasted almost all through the most illustrious period of British literary history, but not one of those masterpieces on which that period bases its fame came under its displeasure.

This seems to indicate that great writers tend to be more conservative, and therefore less likely to offend the established authorities, than might have been supposed. It would seem that the chief function of many a great writer has been to take the best thought of his time, and to give it fitting and enduring expression. This is perhaps a consideration worth noting by those young writers who hope to achieve lasting fame by the propagation of revolutionary theories. Those theories may be desirable, and sometimes even necessary; but they are by no means the only keys to literary renown.

Provincially in Russia

Book News of the Day

"YOU will get a humorous slant on Russia" was what Miss Delafield's publisher urged when she set forth for the Soviet adventure. But humor is personal and evasive, and the chances are Miss Delafield would have encountered more to laugh at if her adventure had been serious and scholarly; unexpected and paradoxical and absurd things would have popped up, unsolicited. The humor is in the state of mind, in the telling. This reviewer in lecturing on Russia is astonished when the audience bursts into laughter at what she considers a serious comment.

In I VISIT THE SOVIETS (New York: Harper. $2.50) Miss Delafield provides humor of a kind by her utter seriousness about the proverbial provocations in Soviet life, her discomforts and annoyances, her dislikes among traveling companions, her disputes with the indoctrinated tourist guide. Her petulance is that of the majority of visitors who "do Russia" in a short time, estimate the Soviet experiment in terms of personal maladjustment, the recitations of guides, glib comparison with the outside world. They visit the institutions, the crèches, factories, listen to the obvious propagandistic speeches, and then complain.

As a writer, Miss Delafield preserves a certain detachment, but not enough, for she herself is one of the amusing characters of the story, caught complaining in a strange and difficult environment and wishing for nothing so much as to get out of it. That is what we have to say from page 80 on, which relates what we have read so frequently in books, weeklies and dailies about visits to the Soviet Union.

The first fourscore pages, however, do credit to Miss Delafield, for she has become detached for an interval from routine touring, has settled in a Commune, become as it were one among workers on a collective farm. What she writes is not pleasant, but it is revealing and analytical, and very human. Enmeshed in a daily routine, eating, working, chatting, wasting time with the workers, she could with enlightened observation look into the lives of a group living far from urban centers, sharing responsibilities and the fruits of their labors.

She describes with clarity the administration, the Comradely Court, the rudimentary means of bathing, the meals, the entertainment, and above all she characterizes Eva, who remains the memorable feature of this book—Eva who had lived in America, could speak English, and who came to live in this Commune the simple, rigorous, comradely life.

Miss Delafield—beyond page 80—did not seek enough Evas. She would have found many such women in Russia, forbearing, patient, understanding, far richer in character than the fellow travelers, so carefully described, who went squeamishly about their sightseeing, making slighting remarks.

Miss Delafield's style is well suited to recording an adventure; she is concise and direct in statement, given to terse one-sentence, one-line paragraphs. What she sees often recalls to her a literary reference, a character, an episode encountered in reading. She brings a culture, a point of view with her, as she brings along some volumes of Dickens in her baggage. She would probably have been amused, as we were, looking over the shoulder of an elderly sailor on a Soviet steamer who was reading a Russian translation of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair."

D. A.

Orphan of the Storm

DEBATE AND DISCUSSION OF COURT PROPOSAL
CONGRESS
OH, MISTER— YOU HAVEN'T FORGOTTEN ABOUT ME, HAVE YOU?
PLAN TO REORGANIZE EXECUTIVE DEPT OF THE GOVERNMENT

Sunshine by the Ton

ALL frontier towns are fascinating because they present the sudden contrast of two countries. On one side of an apparently arbitrary line people talk, move, and even smile in a particular way; on the other side they talk and move and smile in an altogether different way. The architecture changes. Even the scenery appears to be transformed. Nowhere in Europe do I know any frontier town in which the transition is gradual; it is always abrupt.

Certainly it is so in Ventimiglia, which stands on the Italian Riviera just over the border of the French Riviera. It is built on the same littoral; the same kind of mountains rise from the same blue Mediterranean; half the population of some of the southern French cities is Italian, and there has been a constant coming and going of peoples for generations along these shores. Yet, mysteriously, it is impossible to suppose you are in France when you are in Italy. The Italians are more vivacious, they love picturesque costume, the streets swarm with children; and even the Italian mountain slopes are more carefully arranged in terraces, and on these shelves carnations and other flowers are cultivated intensively for the world market which is held every day in the little town of Ventimiglia.

* * *

"How many flowers are brought here every day?" I asked the delightful Italian woman from whom I made my own small purchases.

"Ah, Signor!" she exclaimed, waving her arms excitedly, "we sell an average of 10,000,000 flowers a day. Just think! They bring 10,000,000 flowers into our tiny market every day, and we send out, to every country, 10,000,000 flowers!"

Her eyes gleamed and she laughed in sheer joy. One might have imagined that she herself bought and sold 10,000,000 flowers a day, so proud was she of the market.

The floor of that glass-roofed space was covered with immense baskets of flowers over which cloths had been thrown. Not until the siren sounded were some of these cloths whisked away, and, theatrically, there was exposed to view a multitude of roses. The sight of roses in the very heart of winter never ceases to thrill me. Around the baskets there was eager chaffering; bargains were quickly concluded; but presently the siren again sounded.

* * *

The rose market was at an end. At this new signal the market for oeillets began. Pinks and carnations of the richest colors—the deepest red, the tenderest rose, the snowiest white, and the most charming variegation—were revealed as on an immense stage. The great golden branches of mimosa perfumed the air. All kinds of ranunculus and marigolds and yellow daisies were uncovered. There were whole banks of violets.

All these blooms were collected and brought into town in immense flower wagons. The whole region is occupied in growing flowers which, on their mountain ledges warmed by the southern sun, do not fail from year end to year end. It is, however, when flowers are fewest elsewhere that the Ventimiglia market sends forth its fragrant wares. In the summer months even the less favored countries can have flowers of their own and Ventimiglia shuts down its market, knowing that when winter comes they must turn again to its glass-roofed space of heaped-up baskets.

Many of the sellers are women and girls, clad in bright-hued dresses. They seem to catch the mood of the flowers: they go gaily about their job; it is good fun to stand there in the midst of the baskets, as highly colored as the flowers, and as cheerful of aspect. They joke, they laugh, they almost dance, as though the selling of flowers were the most joyous occupation in the world—as perhaps it is.

* * *

And even though you be a simple casual customer like myself, buying nothing at all or at most a few hundred flowers, they will press on you little bouquets without question of reward, and will insist on putting flowers in your buttonhole, so that you begin to wonder whether on your return to France the customs officers—who are very strict about imported flowers—will not be troublesome.

You sit down at a little table, and write on labels the names and addresses of your friends. The flower sellers will make up packages, and forward them for you. Every day there depart from the railway stations of Ventimiglia three trains filled with flowers. It is a remarkable sight to witness the loading of the trains. Tightly packed in their baskets, big and little, there are millions of flowers bound for northern climes. For my part I marvel at these trains, transporting tons of quintessential sunshine, concentrating all the colors of the spectrum, as they pull out of Italy. Somehow I do not expect the driver to be clad in grimy overalls; I look on the engine for King Oberon.

"Every day," repeats my own particular flower-woman, opening her arms joyously, "ten million little messages of the goodness of life are sent out every day. Is it not too beautiful?"

I will not set down my answer; but you may take it that it denoted perfect agreement.

S. H.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Stands Scotland . . . ?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When Macduff, being in England and according to Shakespeare before the King's palace, asked his newly arrived cousin Ross, "Stands Scotland where she did?" he would have been surprised if Ross had answered, "Practically so, but to be exact she is moving slowly in a westerly direction."

Yet so she is by current report from the Glasgow Observatory, whose savants have been comparing measurements that show Scotland moving toward the west, which movement, I note, has been commented upon in the Monitor. No doubt the progress is too slow to have been noticed by the Scots; but ten feet a year is something. It has been estimated, though not by the astronomers, that in 1,500,000 years Scotland will have crossed the Atlantic, pushing Ireland ahead and pulling England behind. This estimate, however, overlooks the behavior of Ireland and England. One might object to being pushed and the other to being pulled. There is need of more measurements. Stand England and Ireland where they did? And, if not, how fast are they respectively moving and in what direction?

It is also suggested, not by astronomers, that Scotland, anchored as she is to England, may be gradually deflected from a westerly course and eventually turn the United Kingdom upside down on the map so that England would be North Britain and Scotland South Britain. But this situation would be temporary, the continued activity of Scotland eventually turning the kingdom right side up again.

The changing character of the world has been often noted, but fortunately such changes are too slow to be noticed. It was a long time after the world was known to be round like a ball before Gerard Mercator made the projection that succeded in representing it on a flat surface like a pancake. That was about four centuries ago, but Scotland is still so near where he put it that Mercator himself probably wouldn't know the difference.

R. B.

Scituate, Mass.

"The Boy David"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The withdrawal from the London stage of "The Boy David," the most discussed play of the past year, has aroused intense interest and controversy. The play had a generous welcome in Edinburgh. When it came to London it met with a mixed reception, if not indifference, from the critics.

On these points the critics based their comments: the alleged failure of Barrie to adhere rigidly to the Biblical story; the making of David an unsophisticated boy, who, to them, would be incapable of the deeds he performed; and the "blunder" of Samuel in omitting to wear his hat while eating, and of David in not allowing an hour to elapse between the time when he ate meat and drank milk, as was declared to be the custom in Jewish families at that time.

Against the critics there has started up a protest among a section of the public that the conclusions they reached were based upon erroneous assumptions and that they missed the real significance of the play. The author underlined the point that when David tried to perform deeds of his own accord he met with no real success, but that when he did succeed it was only because David drew his strength from the source of all power. The criticism that the customs of olden times were not strictly observed apparently made no impression upon Elisabeth Bergner, herself a Jewess.

The public consensus is that the play, whatever defects it may have had from a technical standpoint, was a thing of beauty. Why, then, was it taken off? Because it carried an expensive cast and the maintenance costs were too high for box-office receipts to cope with.

As soon as the announcement came that the play was coming off, the demand for seats rose. During the last week the house was packed. But the demand came too late to alter the decision. Someone said that the play will have to remain in abeyance until the intelligence of the critics rises to its level. This saying is admittedly "smart." One must leave to the individual taste the propriety of its application.

W. W. C.

London, Eng.

The Wide Horizon

Where Does He Go From Here?

By Wyeth Dashwood

NEW YORK

THE prospect now being furthered of New York City as potential spearpoint for the eastern advance of the Farmer-Labor movement has no replica in the annals of what has been for more than 100 years the fortress-in-main of a traditional political and economic pattern. It is being done in the name of the American Labor party, to whose purposes Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia lent his only participation in the 1936 presidential and state elections, proclaiming its potentialities in the cause of the new liberalism which he and his Progressive colleagues believe will supersede major party orthodoxies in the nation, perhaps as soon as 1940.

The party, whose political debut was in terms of espousal only of President Roosevelt and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, now is busy laying the groundwork for an integration with municipal politics this year to implement continuance of the LaGuardia brand of city government which has broken so sharply with corrupt tradition here. Whether its candidate will be the Mayor is a subject on which both fledgling party and he are silent. Its creed, however, is his creed: that America's cities should have non-partisan, non-political rule if municipal business is to be conducted with honesty, efficiency and decency.

* * *

Mayor LaGuardia's term has been a record of snubs for the politicians who helped put him in City Hall in 1933, but he appears to have sought his lonely eminence deliberately, holding that the new horizons in politics do not belong to the ward practices of the old-line parties. But the fact remains that, whether or not his idea has wide currency among the voters today, its perpetuation involves taking the most formidable hurdle on the political horizon—that of the organization technique of James A. Farley.

While Mayor LaGuardia is the sworn enemy of Farley politics, rejecting any traffic with it in the 1936 campaign, he is most friendly to the young labor party, which became a force to reckon with here in its poll of 270,000 votes on first emergence. Today it is engaged in organizing the city, precinct by precinct, for the coming mayoral battle. Mayor LaGuardia may or may not play the outstanding role his followers envision as the campaign unfolds, but there can be no question of his keen interest in seeing the powerful labor vote here place this city foremost in urban map making for Progressive objectives.

The prospect of New York Republicans fusing with this group, which they cast in the Communist category last fall, appears unlikely today short of extreme application of the axiom about strange bedfellows in politics, yet they were too greatly outnumbered in the 1936 city vote to make a lone entry alongside a strong anti-Tammany alliance this year.

* * *

City Democrats likewise had a severe reminder at that time, in popular approval of the new charter and reformed voting referenda, that disregard of the bosses' orders is no longer a notion for visionaries.

So does the prospect include more than usually alluring uncertainties. Incomputable hostilities stand in the way of the Democrats' return to supremacy this fall, but they have Mr. Farley intent upon an amalgam that will speed him toward the Governorship two years hence. Mayor LaGuardia, committed to a "brand new start" in American politics, unifying liberals, miners, trade unionists and farm workers, has affronted Republicans with his assertion that the "chasse" may well erase them from the major political map, and has campaigned for the New Deal merely as a way-stop to Progressivism.

Today, as in 1933, if he decides to re-wage the mayoral fight, he must match skill with Mr. Farley. Then the Roosevelt marshal, absorbed in lashing the powerful city leaders into line with his pattern, split Tammany's vote and threw the victory into Mr. LaGuardia's lap. This year he enters the contest with a city machine reflecting his will.

Meanwhile, the issue remains toweringly identical with that of 1933—keeping machine politics out of City Hall—and, as to this, Mayor LaGuardia has written an outstandingly remedial chronicle. It appears, therefore, that the issue will lie with the citizens; that there will again be opportunity of choice between the typical machine selection and a candidate who, if he is not Mr. LaGuardia, will represent his civic aims.

Mirror of World Opinion

Commerce—Highway to Peace

WHEN we speak of recovery we dare not forget that the immediate world outlook is in many ways dark and menacing as it has not been since the World War. Behind every statement of recovery we have to put a mark of interrogation for the future. . . .

In these circumstances, why not try economic solutions *pari passu* with political solutions? . . . International trade has always been one of the most civilizing agencies of our human advance. That has largely been the British way. Then let that once more be our solution of the present crisis. The combined initiative of the British Commonwealth and the United States may go far to assist our political diplomacy to ease and improve the situation which now appears increasingly menacing.—*Gen. Jan Christian Smuts*, in a radio address.